

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1996

MSU ARCHIVES

College graduates facing best job market in 5 years

By CYNTHIA WILSON
The Courier-Journal

You don't have to tell Mark Washington, an accounting major at the University of Kentucky, that this is a good year to be coming out of college looking for a job.

Washington, who will graduate in December, got the job he wanted with the first firm he interviewed with. That's because recruiters from Ernst & Young made an offer before Washington had a chance to meet with recruiters from eight other firms he had scheduled interviews with.

"They were relatively quick," Washington said of the recruiters, who spotted him at a campus dinner for accounting honor students and invited him to a leadership conference in Chicago, all expenses paid, to learn more about the company. Soon after, Washington received an offer.

Corporate recruiters, career-development directors and employment experts say the best job market in at least five years awaits new and soon-to-be college graduates like Washington.

Most experts credit low unemployment, a strong economy and a job gap created from the downsizing trends of the early 1990s.

In this market, college grads with computer skills and in-school work experience are in demand and in control, area college career counselors say. Some fields, like engineering, are hot, but more jobs and higher wages exist for almost every major.

The only fields that declined this year in wages and hiring were nursing, mathematics, sociology and health sciences, according to a survey released this fall by the National Association of Colleges and Employers.

The Labor Department last year predicted that job growth between 1994 and 2005 would slow to 14 percent; it was 24 percent between 1983 and 1994.

But the NACE survey reported a nationwide increase in hiring and salaries, especially in technical fields, for the class of 1996.

Sixty-five percent of the college career officers surveyed said recruiting was up. Job postings were up an average of 25 percent.

Judy Roland, coordinator of recruiting and job referral for the University of Louisville Career Center, said not only has there been an increase in the number of job postings, she also is seeing some companies that haven't set foot on campus in years.

"More of the large companies are returning to campus, such as IBM and General Electric and Exxon," Roland said. "We even picked up Vencor."

Jim Kanning, director of career services and placement at Indiana University Southeast, said that, although student participation has been down a bit at IUS because 90 percent of students are already working, 62 companies participated in IUS's September job fair.

"We send out surveys to employers and students, and from what we've heard so far, both were positive," Kanning said.

Most predictions are for a continued upswing in hiring and salaries.

Roger Herman, a Greensboro, N.C.-based certified management consultant and author of "Turbulence," a book about employment trends, said graduates can afford to be selective for several years.

Herman said the college-educated work force will be a seller's market for the next decade, and this shift will create a new breed of employee. As baby boomers begin to retire, competition for the best employees will intensify, he said. Employees will be able to demand and expect better benefits and working conditions.

New graduates should prepare for lifelong learning, he said, because of rapid technological advances.

A well-rounded education and practical work experience translate to high marketability. "Get a good, strong liberal-arts education and learn how to learn," Herman said.

Susan Craig, now a recruiter for the Hilliard, Ohio, division of CompuServe Network Information Service, has 11 years of experience in human resources. During an engineering job

fair at the University of Cincinnati in October, Craig said recruiters must sell their companies to prospective employees.

"We used to be people that would just sort through résumés and answer inquiries," Craig said. "Now, we're not just HR (human resources), we're PR."

The number of companies that paid \$350 for a spot at the UC fair doubled to 44 this fall, said Bill Tracewell, who coordinates career development for engineering students.

Richard Stewart, director of Purdue University's placement service, said it has had days where all 30 recruiting interview rooms were in use.

"This is the highest (on-campus recruiting level) we've seen since the '80s," he said. "Companies that wouldn't even interview on campus are complaining because they aren't seeing enough students."

From what Roland has seen at U of L this fall, opportunities are up for liberal-arts majors as well. Such jobs — including public relations, non-technical sales, or media positions — simply require more hunting.

"They have to dig more for them, but they are out there," she said. "I've seen an increase in the need for technical writers. (Recruiters) want English majors, but they need good computer skills."

Internships and campus placement services are liberal-arts majors' tickets to success, experts say.

Information for this story was also gathered by The Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1996

W. Patrick Mulloy II resigns from U of L board

The Courier-Journal

W. Patrick Mulloy II, a business executive and former secretary of the Kentucky Finance and Administration Cabinet, has resigned from the University of Louisville board of trustees.

Mulloy, who was appointed in June 1995 to a six-year term as trustee, notified board Chairwoman Minx Auerbach of his decision Oct. 18. Gov. Paul Patton's office announced the vacancy Thursday.

Mulloy declined yesterday to comment on his reasons for resigning.

Auerbach said Mulloy had told her his job and his service on the board of his children's school were making heavy demands on his time.

Mulloy is president and chief executive officer of Atria Communities Inc., which operates assisted-living facilities for the elderly. He was finance secretary in the administration of former Gov. Brereton Jones.

Nominations for a replacement trustee will be accepted through Nov. 12. Forms may be requested by writing Bill Beam Jr., director of boards and commissions, Capitol Building, Room 100, Frankfort, Ky. 40601; or by calling (502) 564-2611, Ext. 351.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1996

■ FRANKFORT

KSU gets grant: Kentucky State University will receive a federal grant of a quarter-million dollars that will be used to build a Community Education Center in Frankfort. U.S. Rep. Scotty Baesler announced the school would receive \$253,794 through the Historically Black College Program, which provides assistance to qualified schools. Federal officials said the school will use the money to buy and demolish three vacant structures to make room for the new center. The center will provide technical assistance and training to low- and moderate-income households in Frankfort.

Ex-lawmaker named interim head at ACC

By **GEORGE WOLFFORD**
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

ASHLAND — The dean of academic affairs at Southeast Community College at Cumberland — a former state legislator — has been named interim president of Ashland Community College.

Roger Noe, 47, of Harlan is expected to come to Ashland Wednesday and meet the next day with Dr. Charles Dassance, the current president. Dassance will leave on Friday for his new job as president of Central Florida Community College in Ocala.

Dassance said a search committee has yet to be chosen to evaluate candidates for the full-time job as head of the school. Noe will not be a candidate.

"Ben Carr (chancellor of UK's community college sys-



Noe

tem) agreed that anyone put into the interim role won't be eligible for the long-term position," Dassance said.

Noe said he wasn't sure why Carr tabbed him for the interim job, "but I can speculate. A month ago the Owensboro Community College president left and a faculty group there looked around for an interim and said I'd be good for it."

Noe said this morning he expects to be on the job around six months, "no later than June 30," until a full-time president is chosen. His work at SECC will be covered in his absence by "five or six faculty members and my administrative assistant," although he does expect to spend Monday mornings at Cumberland during the winter.

His wife, Susan, a caseworker for the Cabinet for Families and Children, will remain in Harlan with their three children and Noe plans to weekend there while working in Ashland.

Noe is a native of Harlan who returned home after getting his bachelor's and master's degrees. He taught psychology at SECC before becoming dean and has earned a doctorate in education from UK.

He said this morning he has been to Ashland often as a legislator and during his 1987 run for superintendent of public instruction, "but I've never stayed there any length of time."

"I know Bill Vice, dean at ACC, and several faculty members and many public school teachers."

He served 14 years in the Kentucky General Assembly, elected as a Democrat. In his role as chairman of the House Education Committee, he played a key role in development and adoption in 1990 of the Kentucky Education Reform Act. That apparently cost him re-election.

"The voters in Harlan County were upset with the tax increase that went with KERA," he said.

John Mays of Ashland, son-in-law of ACC's longest-term president, Bob Goodpaster, serves on a UK Futures Commission with Noe. Their work includes strategic planning for the community college system, "and there are a lot of issues related to that right now," Mays said.

The two spent Thursday and Friday in Lexington working with that commission, where Noe stressed the need to consult legislators and the governor before making recommendations for changes, Mays said.

"He's a delightful person. I think his experience in education and in working with the state will make him a great choice, an effective interim president. I look forward to spending time with him in my capacity as president of the ACC Foundation."

Mays noted that Noe is an outdoorsman who bowhunts for deer and teaches hunter safety. "He has published a lot of educational articles and also serves as a part-time consultant for educational and vocational services."

He said he has always "been impressed by (Noe's) easy manner, a style similar to that of Charles Dassance who has meant so much to the college and community. I believe he'll be an excellent fit here."

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, November 3, 1996

Less productivity

In their search for more efficient ways to offer quality education, Kentucky's state universities may want to take a closer look at how much time faculty members are spending in the classroom. If Kentucky is like most of the rest of the nation, faculty members are earning more and spending less time teaching.

From 1980-81 to 1993-94, the U.S. General Accounting Office reports that tax-supported universities increased total spending from \$2,719 to \$5,669 per student. Faculty salaries rose by 97 percent during the same period to an average of more than \$48,000 a year.

However, as faculty salaries have increased, faculty productivity in terms of time spent in the classroom has declined sharply. The formula as spelled out by the GAO is simple: As faculty members spend less time

teaching, universities must hire more teachers. Instructional costs go up — and so does tuition.

The time faculty members spend outside the classroom can be valuable. The research they do may lead to breakthroughs in medicine and technology. The help they provide to communities can be invaluable. We have never been among those who believe faculty members should only teach.

However, we do believe that the primary task of every faculty member is to teach. Indeed, perhaps the most cost-effective way of improving education is to have full professors, with advanced degrees from some of the nation's most prestigious universities, spend a little more time sharing their vast knowledge with students.

After all, students are spending much money in their quest for knowledge.

Students speak out on KSU woes



JOSEPH REY AU

Cory Brown, student newspaper editor, spoke to about 30 students about ways to reduce problems on the campus.

Campus editor urges cooperation

By **ANGIE MUHS**

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — A group of several dozen Kentucky State University students poured out a mixture of frustration and optimism yesterday about what they say are problems plaguing the school.

Cory Brown, the student newspaper editor who called an impromptu news conference, said he did so to spotlight the campus's need to work together to deal with issues ranging from maintenance problems in dormitories to students' academic performance.

In his remarks, Brown, a senior, implored other students to think about the problems and how they could work to improve the campus.

"I'd rather drag K-State through the mud, so to speak, than let it sink from inattention and benign neglect," Brown said. "If folks are going to allow us to slip into the abyss, what can we do but speak out?"

Brown was among a group of students who voiced their concerns at last week's Board of Regents meeting. They brought up complaints ranging from harassment by campus police to maintenance problems in dormitories.

Kentucky State officials later said they had disciplined some

campus police, but would not discuss details of the incidents.

The students argued that problems left unaddressed by the administration had contributed to the 9 percent enrollment drop this year at Kentucky State, which is a historically black college. Its present student body, though, is just over half white.

Communication has been a problem on the campus, Brown said. "Black folks and white folk don't talk (to each other) on this campus," he said.

But Brown also said students want to see KSU run by a black administration. Its president, Mary L. Smith, is the only black president of a public university in Kentucky.

"Kentucky State University, with all its problems and situations, does not want or need a white president or administration running it," Brown said, to scattered applause from listening students.

Darren Bennett, a freshman, said he thought part of the university's problem was that small groups each focused on their own pet issues, rather than looking at the big issue.

"It's like everybody's doing their own thing," he said. "We're trying to stress coming together."

But Bennett also said he still believed in the school. "This is a good school," he said. "There's some bad things, but that's just like every organization."

Cox appointed to committee

FRANKFORT — Gary Cox, executive director of Kentucky's Council on Higher Education, has been appointed to the Education Commission of the States executive committee.

Cox, a Kentucky ECS steering committee member, will serve on the committee along with Georgia Gov. Zell Miller, ECS chairman, and Utah Sen. David Steele, ECS vice chairman.

Other ECS commissioners are: Gov. Paul Patton; Commissioner of Education Wilmer Cody; state Rep. Freed Curd; state Sen. Joseph Meyer; Roy Peterson, state education, arts and humanities secretary; and Barbara Sparrow, an Oldham County Middle School teacher.

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday November 4, 1996

Astronomer has eye for discovery

MSU professor leads star-watching students

By SHERRY KENESON

FOR THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MONDAY PROFILE

MOREHEAD — Although Dr. Ben Malphrus's feet are on the ground, his head is in the stars. Malphrus is director of the Morehead State University Astrophysical Observatory and an associate professor at MSU.

"I was born and raised in Hilton Head, S.C.," Malphrus said. "I grew up looking at the stars and I really knew they would play a part in my life."

Malphrus' dad, Royce, was a game warden on a local plantation in Hilton Head and his mother, Jean, works at a hospital on the island.

Malphrus, 34, attended Thomas Heyward Academy in Ridgeland, S.C. He started college at 16 at the University of South Carolina as an academic scholar and received his B.A. in art and his master's in physics from USC.

"While I was in college, I narrowed my career choices down to two," he said. "I either wanted to be an astrophysicist or a professional beach bum. I decided to get my doctorate so I would have something to fall back on just in case the beach bum thing didn't work out."

Malphrus received his Ed.D. in physics and astronomy from West Virginia University and went to work at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) in Greenbank, W. Va.

"I feel really lucky to have been able to work at the NRAO," Malphrus said.

"I not only gained insight into research, but I also had to opportunity to work with some of the best scientists in the business."

Malphrus always wanted to teach, and in 1990 he got his chance.

"I found an ad in the Chronicle of Higher Education that said Morehead State University was looking for someone," Malphrus said. "At the time I didn't even know where Morehead was, but I really am glad I came here now."

MSU has given Malphrus the opportunity to not only branch out to young minds, but also to do some work for himself as well.

"One major advantage to Morehead is that they allow their teachers to do independent research," Malphrus said. "At any other school, I would most likely have to work on someone else's projects, but here they are very good about it. I think the school knows

how much students benefit from a teacher who is also doing research."

In addition to research and teaching, Malphrus writes grants. In 1994 he was awarded the NASA JOVE Research Fellowship for the research of the structure and kinematics of gravitationally interacting galaxies.

In addition to the fellowship, he has worked with NASA every summer for four years, part of a team which includes Dr. Caroline Simpson of Florida International University, Steve Gottesman of the University of Florida and Tim Hawarden of the Royal Observatory in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The team made a monumental discovery during the summer of 1995 and presented its findings to an American Astronomical Society meeting in San Antonio in January of 1996.

"We studied a galaxy 180 million light years away in the constellation Centaurus called NGC 5291," Malphrus said. "The important thing about this galaxy is that it may show us genuinely young galaxies may evolve from the debris formed of material tidally removed by galactic interactions."

Malphrus and his team are looking forward to verifying their discovery by researching other young galaxies in the system. In order to cause a real paradigm shift, they need to prove this is the rule and not the exception.

"I really love to work with my team and I feel we really work well together," he said.

His accomplishments don't stop there. Malphrus and his student-research team at MSU have built the only radio telescope in the state.

"The Morehead radio telescope is an active laboratory," Malphrus said. "It has taken four years of hard work and serious thought, but the telescope has finally come on line. An official ceremony will take place in April for Morehead State University's 75th anniversary celebration."

Malphrus has a staff of nine students who help to run the Astrophysical Lab and work on the telescope.

"So many people have contributed to the design, fabrication and operation of the telescope," Malphrus said. In addition to the students, Dr. Russ Brengelman, Dr. Jack Whidden, Dr. Dave Cutts, Rodney Stanley and Dan Puckett have helped tremendously with the design and construction of the telescope, he said.

Dan Puckett, who has worked with Malphrus for several years on the project, said he thinks the university will benefit greatly from the telescope.

"This is a wonderful project," Puckett said. "I really feel that Ben is making a difference not only for the university but the community. There are so few of these telescopes in the country, and this is the only one in the state, so I feel very fortunate to have a world class instrument here at Morehead State University."

"We managed to come together and build a half a million dollar instrument on a \$53,000 grant," Malphrus said. "The students are very dedicated and I really couldn't have done it without them."

The past couple of years have been especially good for Malphrus. His team found the galaxy, the telescope is coming on-line and he had a book published.

"I wrote a book called 'The History of Radio Astronomy and National Radio Astronomy Observatory: Evolution Toward Big Science,'" Malphrus said. "The book took six years to write and is a unique look into the evolution of a truly modern science. I really enjoyed writing it."

Malphrus says he plans to write another book when he forgets how long it took to write the first one.

"I feel I have a passion for discovery," Malphrus said. "Everyday I wake up and I can't wait to find out what I'm going to learn."

MSU ARCHIVES

Mulloy left U of L in policy dispute with Shumaker

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
The Courier-Journal

Businessman and lawyer W. Patrick Mulloy, a former state Finance and Administration secretary, said he resigned from the University of Louisville board of trustees because of President John Shumaker's plan to turn a string of overseas academic ventures into a for-profit corporation.

Shumaker abandoned the idea under pressure from some trustees. But Mulloy said in an interview Monday that Shumaker's initial advocacy of privatizing the Institute for International Development convinced him that the university had a leadership problem.

"I just thought the concept was so ill-conceived and misguided that my time could be better spent elsewhere," said Mulloy, who served in Finance and Administration under Gov. Brereton Jones. "This is a public institution, and they don't have the luxury of doing their business in private."

Mulloy also said he was disturbed to learn that when the trustees discussed what he thought was a proposed country-club membership for Shumaker at a Sept. 30 meeting, Shumaker had already joined the club. Mulloy said Shumaker was present but did not mention that.

Mulloy said his dissatisfaction with U of L's leadership started with its handling of violations in the men's basketball program that have led to the threat of sanctions by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. "I've yet to find anybody held accountable for a system that would have allowed those violations to occur," he said.

Shumaker said he was surprised to learn the extent of Mulloy's disapproval. "I thought he was a very innovative and energetic thinker — a good board member to work with."

Shumaker said he joined Harmony Landing Country Club after the trustees' executive committee on Sept. 25 approved payment of an \$18,000 initiation fee and monthly dues. The full board's approval was not required, he said.

Shumaker said the country-club costs will be paid with donated funds or with private money held by the university's foundation or athletic association. Minx Auerbach, chairwoman of the trustees, said the membership should help Shumaker make contacts useful in university fund raising. And she said country-club membership is common for university presidents, although Shumaker's predecessor, Donald Swain, didn't belong to one.

Mulloy resigned from the board Oct. 18 after serving about 15 months of a six-year appointment. He initially wouldn't give his reasons for quitting, and said he spoke out

this week to correct the impression created by Auerbach that Mulloy was trying to resolve conflicting demands on his time.

"She knew why I quit," Mulloy said.

Auerbach wouldn't comment on Mulloy's remark.

The international institute was launched at Shumaker's urging in September 1995, soon after he took office as president, and has opened or laid the groundwork for U of L degree or non-degree training programs in at least 12 overseas locations. Shumaker said it will remain a non-profit arm of the university.

The discussion of privatizing the institute, which was conducted in private, triggered the threat of a lawsuit, and the proposal itself was criticized by some trustees. But business faculty members at U of L and Indiana University who are familiar with overseas academic ventures say the concept isn't necessarily a bad one.

William Sartoris, chairman of international programs at the IU business school, said privatization could put foreign academic ventures on a faster track by freeing them from sluggish university bureaucracies.

But Sartoris warned of conflicts of interest: The interests of a private, profit-making company are seen as inevitably colliding with those of a public, non-profit university.

Mulloy, who is president and chief executive officer of Atria Communities Inc., said he was "appalled" at the proposal's potential for creating conflicts of interest.

Shumaker reported to the trustees in the Sept. 30 meeting on plans to turn the institute into a private corporation with him as chief executive officer; a share of profits would flow to the university.

An attorney for The Courier-Journal complained to Shumaker that he and the trustees had violated the open-meetings law by holding part of that discussion in closed session.

Last month, Shumaker made public the closed discussion and claimed that any violation of the open-meetings law was "completely inadvertent." He also said he'd dropped the privatization plan after learning it was "probably too complex and laden with legal and policy-related problems."

Auerbach said a three-member trustees' committee had examined the plan and told Shumaker it disapproved. She said one concern was the time that Shumaker would have to take away from his duties as president to set up the corporation.

"I don't know how you do both of those jobs," said Mulloy, who was not on the special committee.

Auerbach said the trustees have no concerns about letting the Institute for International Development continue as part of the university. "We have approved that, and we like the way that's going," she said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1996

Spill at UK laboratory causes evacuation

University of Kentucky researchers and employees were evacuated from a campus building yesterday after up to 3 gallons of chloroform spilled in a laboratory, officials said. Gordon Glazner, a post-doctoral student, was conducting an experiment in room 261 about 4:10 p.m. when a glass beaker containing the chemical accidentally broke, he said. No one was injured. The chemical long ago was used as a surgical anesthetic and could be lethal. About 50 people waited outside the building for about an hour until crews from the Lexington Fire Department cleared the scene. Chloroform evaporates more than three times as fast as gasoline, Glazner said, and the spill dispersed quickly.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1996

■ DANVILLE

Centre student hangs self in college dormitory room

A Centre College sophomore killed himself Sunday afternoon in his dormitory, a Centre spokeswoman said yesterday. William Travis "Will" Parsons, 20, of Athens, Tenn., was found hanged to death in his La-Motte House dormitory on Centre's campus about 2:15 p.m. Sunday, said spokeswoman Patsi Trollinger. Danville Police and Centre's Department for Public Safety do not suspect foul play, Trollinger said. Friends reportedly talked to Parsons about 1:30 p.m., Trollinger said, as the undeclared sophomore was eating potato chips and watching football. No suicide note was left, she said.

Osteopath school to open in Pikeville

Supporters hope grads stay in area

By ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

PIKEVILLE — The improbable medical school has found an improbable home.

In less than a year, Pikeville College — a four-year school with just more than 800 students — expects to start admitting students to an osteopathic medicine school there.

It's a scenario that even Pikeville College's president, William Owens, acknowledges is a surprising one.

"I guess some people are astonished that a small, liberal arts college would even think of doing something like this," he said.

In fact, plenty of people had been astonished that a group led by Paintsville lawyer Chad Perry III was able to get the osteopathic school off the ground.

It got started in response to long-standing complaints of a scarcity of doctors, especially primary care doctors, in Eastern Kentucky.

The project's backers say the school will mainly produce family doctors — and, they say, students who go there will be more likely to stay in the area to practice medicine.

Perry's group originally planned to start the school in Paintsville, but decided last year to merge with Pikeville College because they couldn't afford to build a brand-new school. Pikeville also had a library and student services in place.

Perry says he thinks the skeptics will soon have to change their minds.

"I was practicing law before the UK medical school started up, and doctors would tell me that Lexington was too small for a medical school and Kentucky didn't need two of them," he said. "The fellows who may not be 100 percent for us right now, I think they'll be with us after we get started."

John Strosnider, the new dean of the osteopathic school, said he also thinks having Pikeville College run the school gives it more credibility.



John Strosnider will be osteopath school dean.

"This isn't some school they're sticking in a Kmart in Prestonsburg or Paintsville," he said.

Still, others have raised questions about whether the project will work.

"How much medical education can a state with 3.7 million people support?" asked Tony Goetz, an associate medical school dean at the University of Kentucky. "We don't question wanting more graduates to stay in the state. We have a question about a need for another school."

Because Pikeville is a private college, the state's Council on Higher Education won't have much of a role, though.

The council licenses private colleges and schools in Kentucky, said Larry Fowler, its director for special programs. If Pikeville is accredited by the American Osteopathic Association, the council would license it, he said.

Whirlwind of activity

The process of starting the medical school has already created a whirlwind of activity and change at Pikeville College's hilltop campus.

So far, the college has hired a dean and an associate dean for the medical school. By January, it hopes to have received its accreditation and begun hiring faculty members and recruiting students.

If all goes well, the first class would be enrolled in medical school less than a year from now.

To top it all off, the college is in the midst of hiring a new president, who will take over next summer after Owens retires July 1 — two months before the medical school is slated to open.

That prospect slightly unnerved the consultant handling the search for a new president, Owens said. The college expects to hire a new president by Feb. 1, he said.

But Owens said he thinks the prospect of having a medical school won't scare off applicants.

"It's a pretty bold venture, and here a president is coming in new at the same time they're starting a medical school," Owens said. "I guess it depends on how adventurous that person is."

The new school also will be somewhat of an oddity. Of the 19 osteopathic medical schools in the country, all are either free-standing or affiliated with universities, Strosnider said.

Osteopath defined

Organizers of the new osteopathic medical school at Pikeville College acknowledge they have met some skepticism from people who at the worst think osteopathic medicine is quackery and at best don't know much about it.

That's probably because Kentucky has about 130 or 140 osteopathic doctors, which is far fewer than other states, said John Strosnider, the osteopathic college's new dean.

Osteopathy is literally the medicine of bones. Osteopaths go through four-year training like MDs, but tend to take a more whole-body approach and are more apt to specialize in family practice.

But Tony Goetz, an associate dean at the University of Kentucky medical school, said he thinks osteopathic doctors enjoy the same respect as MDs, as long as they are board-certified. UK has at least one osteopathic doctor on its faculty, he said.

"I don't think they're looked down on," he said.

— ANGIE MUHS

Owens said Pikeville College was interested partly because its board saw it as a way to carve out a niche among other liberal arts colleges.

"I think it's going to make Pikeville College the college of choice for students seeking a medical education," he said.

Expense a concern

Still, the college board thought carefully before making a commitment because of the expense, said Burlin Coleman, a board member who also had been working with Perry on trying to start the school in Paintsville.

"There is always some pause when you're taking on a new business, which is what this is," said Coleman, the chairman of Pikeville National Bank. "But we think it's covered."

Strosnider said the college has received pledges of about \$4.6 million to support the medical school. It also has a \$1 million contribution from Perry in an escrow account.

Tuition for the school will be about \$22,000 a year, Strosnider said. Running the school will cost between \$6 million and \$7 million a year, he said.

But Perry, the lawyer who started the quest for the osteopathic school, said he's confident the college can manage financially.

"President Owens is very careful with a dollar because you have to be when you're running a small school," he said. "I really think we'll live to see this going great."

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Herald-Leader staff writer Lee Mueller contributed to this report.

Nov. 8, 1996

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1996

Private colleges want input on any changes in higher education

By RICHARD WILSON
The Courier-Journal

PLEASANT HILL, Ky. — Supporters of the state's private colleges said yesterday they want to be heard before any plans are adopted for reforming Kentucky's state universities and technical schools.

"We need to have a place at the table because there's a popular misconception that if you're not talking about financial aid programs, then basically the privates don't have a stake in public policy issues in higher education," said Fred Mullinax, president of the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities.

That theme permeated many of the discussions at yesterday's annual Shakertown Roundtable where the topic was the future of private colleges.

Presidents and governing board heads at the state's private schools, who were among participants, were concerned that their schools might be adversely affected by changes proposed by the state's Task Force on Postsecondary Education headed by Gov. Paul Patton.

Patton has called higher education reforms his administration's top priority. He plans to call a special session of the General Assembly in the spring to consider task force recommendations.

Jack Foster, a Lexington consultant and former head of the state's Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet, urged private college officials to act quickly if they want to be heard.

"You better make sure this fast-track train (Patton's task force) doesn't run over you. You're not on their screen now," he said.

He noted that the panel is made up of six Patton administration officials and 12 legislators who are more concerned and aware of the concerns of public institutions.

The best approach, Foster said, is to convince task force members that their schools can help the state solve problems they identify.

"We're interested in is what's in the best interests of Kentucky's students," said Kenneth Winters, president of Campbellsville University.

Among private school concerns is financial aid. While the state provides some aid for Kentuckians attending the private colleges, several school officials said it wasn't enough to make their schools a viable choice for many students.

Paul Borden, head of the state's student assistance program, said that about 45 percent of the state grants now go to needy students attending private colleges. But Borden said the existing programs fall \$15 million short from meeting the needs of all qualified applicants.

Centre College President Mike Adams suggested raising the level of family income need to be eligible for a grant so more students from middle-income families could get them.

Others yesterday suggested that the state could save money by contracting with private colleges for programs they already offer instead of paying for new ones at nearby state universities. The tuition disparities between the public and private schools should also be reduced, they said.

The group finally decided to draft a letter to Patton outlining their concerns and suggesting ways the private schools could become more involved in meeting the state's needs.

During the roundtable, several speakers outlined a variety of problems facing private colleges, including more aggressive competition from public universities for both private money and students.

David Warren, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, also challenged what he termed a misconception that private colleges are elitist.

Warren said as many private college students come from families with annual incomes below \$25,000 as ones where incomes exceed \$75,000. The median, he said, is \$46,000, less than the median family income at many well-known public universities.

Talks reduce threat of suit over stadium for U of L

Rights leaders, school near accord on hiring

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
The Courier-Journal

The threat of a lawsuit over the University of Louisville's new stadium may have been defused yesterday.

Civil-rights leaders and U of L officials emerged from a campus meeting saying they were close to an agreement on using more minority-owned firms.

Under the plan the five major contractors involved in building the \$60 million project so far would hire more minority-owned subcontractors, said Larry Owsley, U of L's vice president for administration.

The officials also voiced hopes for a communitywide consensus on the need to ensure minority participation on future private and public-sector projects.

"We want to create an atmosphere in this community where it is known ... you do not come in here to build something — you do not come in here to have a golf tournament or a Breeders' Cup or anything else — but that you guarantee that there's an equitable benefit for the African-American people," said civil-rights activist Anne Braden.

"I think both sides came into the meeting with a firm commitment to resolve all outstanding issues so we can move ahead" with opening Papa John's Cardinal Stadium in time for the 1998 football season, U of L President John Shumaker said.

"I think we're going to end up with a goal (for minority business participation) that we're going to make the best effort to achieve that will satisfy everybody concerned," said businessman Malcolm Chancey, who headed a fund-raising effort that netted about \$27 million in corporate contributions for the stadium complex.

Chancey and lawyer Chris Sternberg of the Papa John's pizza chain, one of the biggest corporate donors, took part in yesterday's meeting. Louisville 12th Ward Alderman Paul Bather said

business leaders' participation would help to achieve the broader goal of a "community-corporate policy" governing future projects.

Chancey said he was also taking part in meetings aimed at getting the five current stadium contractors, who will be paid about \$37 million, to expand substantially on the single minority-owned subcontractor listed on the project.

At Owsley's urging, the trustees in mid-October stiffened the university's policy of encouraging, but not requiring, bidders on projects to give portions of their contracts to firms owned by members of racial minorities or women. The new policy requires low bidders to prove good-faith efforts to achieve specified levels of minority business participation, but Owsley said it can apply only to future projects, not the stadium.

The threat of a lawsuit backed by the National Black Chamber of Commerce and, potentially, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People still looms over the stadium project. Bather, who asked for NAACP intervention, said he was "cautiously optimistic" a suit could be avoided.

Clifford Turner, head of a local NAACP committee monitoring the stadium project, said national NAACP leaders had assured him they would assist in a lawsuit but wanted more information about the university's history of contracting with minority-owned businesses.

Harry Alford, president of the National Black Chamber, said last week his organization was preparing a lawsuit and would not await the NAACP's decision. Alford could not be reached for comment yesterday.

"I think everybody's looking for a happy medium," Turner said.

Bather said civil-rights leaders will hold an open meeting on the stadium contracting issue at noon tomorrow in aldermanic chambers at City Hall.

COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1996

U of L president quits country club to keep focus on bigger issues

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
The Courier-Journal

University of Louisville President John Shumaker has quit the Harmony Landing Country Club, calling his membership a "distraction" from more important issues.

Shumaker had drawn fire both for joining an all-white club and for failing to mention that he already had joined by the time the U of L trustees discussed whether they should approve his membership.

Pat Mulloy, who was Kentucky finance and administration secretary under Gov. Brereton Jones, resigned as a U of L trustee last month and cited Shumaker's failure to disclose his club membership during a Sept. 30 meeting as one reason.

Shumaker said he joined the club after the trustees' executive committee voted Sept. 25 to add the \$18,000 cost of initiation and the monthly club fees to his compensation. He said the membership costs would be paid by the university's foundation or from a private source, though he was promised a club membership as part of his compensation when he was hired last year.

He said he quit the club earlier this week, after Mulloy complained publicly about Shumaker's performance as president. "I decided it was

a distraction — not the type of issue that should distract us from more important topics," Shumaker said yesterday.

Mulloy, who is a member of Harmony Landing Country Club, said he didn't object to Shumaker's joining. He objected to Shumaker's failure to tell the full board he already had done so. Shumaker said he thought the executive committee's was the only approval he needed.

Mulloy said that while the club's all-white makeup was not an issue for him, it was for some other board members. Civil-rights advocate Louis Coleman, head of the Justice Resource Center, said he raised that issue with Shumaker yesterday, but Shumaker had resigned from the club by then.

"I said it would be in his best interest to not be a part of a club that excludes African Americans or people of color," Coleman said.

The club, in Goshen, has never had a rule excluding blacks or other minorities, said R. Michael Rickerts, president of its board of directors. He said it has more than 10 women members and several Jewish members.

"We've never had a black member apply, but there's certainly nothing to preclude them from applying," he said.



Shumaker drew fire for failing to tell trustees he'd already joined a country club.

Nov. 11, 1996

MSU ARCHIVES

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Friday November 8, 1996

MSU boss warns against overreliance on reserves

This year's budget contains \$2.2 million in surplus

By MADELYNN COLDIRON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University President Ronald Eaglin said he wants to wean the university from its financial dependence on its reserve fund.

This is the third consecutive year that MSU has dug into reserves to accommodate its budget. In 1994-95, the budget used \$1.5 million from the reserve and last year it used \$1.1 million. This year, the nearly \$67 million budget relies on \$2.2 million from the surplus account, leaving that account with \$8.1 million.

The same pattern probably will be repeated next year, Eaglin said, "but we're going to have to put the skids on it. ... I think we're getting kind of dangerously close to where we need to be for fund balance."

Eaglin and the audit committee of the university's Board of Regents discussed the reserve fund and other financial concerns during a Thursday meeting called to review and accept the 1995-96 audit.

The importance of maintaining a healthy reserve fund was illustrated when the committee looked at the ratio of the reserve accounts to the total amount of unrestricted money in the university budget. The ratio measures MSU's ability to absorb shocks from revenue or spending fluctuations.

Ratios between 20 percent and 50 percent indicate a good financial reserve in a higher education institution. MSU's current ratio is 12.8 percent, down from 18.5 percent in 1994.

The school also falls below the recommended level on another ratio used to measure a university's ability to prevent short-term financial difficulties. It also is below the benchmark for operating within its budgetary resources.

The university may be able to get by without using all the \$2.2 million from its reserves this year, because of unfilled positions and savings in operating and capital expenses. And Porter Dailey, vice president for administration and fiscal services, said next year's reliance on the reserve may

not be as great as it has been in the last few years. Administrators feel revenue problems, at least those created by declining enrollment, have bottomed out.

Board member Bruce Mattingly, who represents faculty, pointed out that of a \$1.5 million increase in unrestricted spending last fiscal year, just \$14,000 went to instruction.

"We're not keeping up," he said.

Other areas may have needed the money, but academics and instruction also should be priorities, Mattingly said, because "those things directly affect what we can do with students."

"I share your anxiety," agreed audit committee chairman Buckner Hinkle Jr. But

Hinkle cautioned against the board micromanaging the university.

Dailey noted that though instructional spending increased just a fraction last year, there had been a steady increase the previous six or seven years. A more stable enrollment will allow more money to be put into instruction, he added.

"I don't want to leave this board with the impression that this administration has ignored instruction, because we have not," Eaglin said.

But, he said, with Gov. Paul Patton's desire to increase efficiency of the state's universities, this is "an opportune time" to look at instruction, particularly workloads and academic support.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1996

■ MOREHEAD

University dips into surplus fund again: For the third consecutive year, Morehead State University has had to dig into reserves to make its budget, and President Ronald Eaglin said he wants to wean the school from dependence on that fund. In 1994-95, the budget used \$1.5 million from the reserve and last year it used \$1.1 million. This year, the nearly \$67 million budget relies on \$2.2 million from the surplus account, leaving it with \$8.1 million. The same pattern probably will be repeated next year, Eaglin said, "but we're going to have to put the skids on it. ... I think we're getting kind of dangerously close to where we need to be for fund balance." Eaglin and the audit committee of the university's Board of Regents discussed the reserve fund and other financial concerns during a Thursday meeting called to review and accept the 1995-96 audit.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1996

Morehead hopes to stop tapping reserve

MOREHEAD, Ky. — For the third consecutive year, Morehead State University has had to dig into reserves to balance its budget, and President Ronald Eaglin said he wants to wean the school from dependence on that fund.

In 1994-95, the budget used \$1.5 million from the reserve, and last year it used \$1.1 million. This year, the nearly \$67 million budget relies on \$2.2 million from the surplus account, leaving that account with \$8.1 million.

Eaglin and the audit committee of the university's board of regents discussed the reserve fund and other financial concerns Thursday during a meeting called to review and accept the 1995-96 audit.

The university may be able to get by without using all the \$2.2 million from its reserves this year, because of unfilled positions and savings in operating and capital expenses.

MSU to crack down on bogus housing, dining waivers

By MADELYNN COLDIRON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University wants to make sure there's no cheating among students who get waivers from its residency and dining requirements.

An internal audit of the waiver program has uncovered some weak spots that may be allowing some cheating to occur. Full-time undergraduate students with less than 60 credit hours are required to live on campus and buy a dining card.

Waivers are granted for students who are commuters, single parents, married, have a medical need or are 21 or older. But university administrators think some of the waivers have been granted under false pretenses, particularly to commuting students.

"I don't want to say it's a rampant problem," internal auditor Beverly Hatfield said. "The majority of our commuter waivers are legitimate."

Last year, commuters made up 75 percent of the 583 housing/dining waivers granted. Of those commuters, 65 percent were from Rowan and contiguous counties. But others came from as far away as Pulaski, Letcher and Simpson counties.

In some cases, however, undergraduate students who supposedly were commuters were caught living off campus. All that's required to get a waiver now is a notarized statement from parents.

Hatfield's office will be tightening the waiver policy to try to decrease the potential for

cheating, with most of the changes starting next year.

The scrutiny will keep the university from losing meal and housing revenue on a campus where dormitory occupancy is at 85 percent. Students buy a minimum \$300 meal card each semester that is used at a food court operated by a private contractor.

The policy revisions will allow the university's housing office more flexibility in judging whether commuters should receive waivers. The length of the commute, type of road

traveled and class schedule will be considered.

MSU also will begin charging late fees for students who request waivers after the deadline — currently, the number of students filing late for waivers contributes to the bottleneck in the housing office. With strict adherence to the deadline, the thinking is that the office will have more time to study waiver requests.

Other procedures will be tightened to better identify commuting students who later move on campus and to track students who receive waivers.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Saturday November 9, 1996

Appalachian women inspire symposium with real-life stories

By MADELYNN COLDIRON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Crystal married at 13 and had five children by the time she was 18.

Rebecca faced divorce, a serious illness and depression.

Brenda wed at 16 to escape the physical abuse of an alcoholic father and was recently left by her husband of 29 years.

All three women held their audience spellbound Friday as they told their stories during a workshop on Appalachian women at the annual Wilma E. Grote Symposium for the Advancement of Women.

The three had what amounted to an awakening when they attended the New Opportunity School for Women, an intensive three-week course that teaches writing, computer basics and job search skills to low-income Appalachian women. It also provides career counseling, information on how to go back to school and tries to give its students a hefty dose of self-confidence.

"These women are very low in self-esteem in most cases, but are highly motivated," said Jane Stephenson, founder and director of the school, located in Berea.

The three women who told their stories Friday are among the nine featured in Stephenson's book, "Courageous Paths: Stories of Nine Appalachian Women." Each asked to be identified by first name only, as they are in the book.

Crystal, who quit school to

watching as her five children graduated from high school.

"As the kids graduated, part of me graduated with them. But I knew I would never go back — I could never get back what I lost," she said.

But with prodding from a persistent therapist, Crystal got her high-school equivalency certificate. She described how she went out on her front porch and screamed out her accomplishment after she learned she had passed the GED tests.

"That was the greatest achievement I ever made in my life and I wanted the world to know," she said.

But she wasn't satisfied with that. Although her then-husband forbade it, she applied to the New Opportunity School and was accepted in 1989 on what she called "the luckiest day of my life."

But Crystal, of Rockcastle County, said she was terrified at first. That soon changed.

"For the first time in your life you felt like you mattered to somebody," she said. Afterward, "I wasn't the same person that came there. I knew by now there was more out there and I wanted to experience more of it."

Crystal went on to take night classes in college and to work for a hospital for six years before returning to join the staff at the New Opportunity School.

Although women can get education and career help through many programs, the Berea school stresses giving women self-esteem, Stephenson said.

"They don't believe they can do all these things and that's mainly what we do is say, 'Yes, you can.'" she said. "We validate the fact that they can

MOREHEAD STATE

Guard's grit may give Eagles flight

Wyciskalla vows to overcome low expectations

By Rick Bailey

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

It was time to run until the coach was satisfied, Morehead State Coach Dick Fick told his Eagles one day last season. But if they met his time, they could stop.

Three Eagles "made" their time, and two were excused. Doug Wyciskalla had to keep running.

It was a test.

"I waited for him to run out of the gym or attack me," Fick said. "He kept running and running very hard. He needed to produce more, and he understood what I was trying to tell him."

"I don't know many people who would have kept running especially after they made their time. Doug showed he's a leader. He got respect that day."

That was one of many lessons Wyciskalla learned during a dismal 7-20 season, his first at Morehead after a successful career at Northwest Community College in Wyoming.

Wyciskalla, a 6-foot-2 shooting guard or small forward, made the Ohio Valley Conference All-Newcomer team. He averaged 11 points a game and ranked 10th in OVC three-point accuracy (36.2 percent).

But a season that began with great expectations, with Morehead coming off a third-place finish the year before, dissolved in a string of 11 consecutive losses at season's end.

With Wyciskalla as the lone returning starter and one of two seniors (center Cole Indestad is the other), prospects aren't much better, especially since Fick is in the last year of a contract that isn't expected to be renewed.

But Wyciskalla isn't buying into all the gloom and doom. He had enough of that last year.

"It was hard," he said. "A lot of people say we had bad senior leadership, that Coach didn't do much about it. But I didn't do anything about it. The sophomores didn't do anything."

"We got used to losing, especially in close games. It was a domino effect that kept going down. It was a team downslide."

Wyciskalla was unhappy with his season.

"I almost threw it in," he said. "I was supposed to be one of the

SCHEDULE

Nov. 12	SPORTS CRUSADERS	7:30
Nov. 18	YUGO'N CLUB TEAM	7:30
Nov. 24	at Tennessee	2
Nov. 30	ASBURY	2
Dec. 3	at George Mason	7:30
Dec. 6-7	at SW Missouri Tournament	
Dec. 14	at Marshall	7:30
Dec. 22	at Dayton	2
Dec. 23	MARIAN	7:30
Jan. 4	TENNESSEE TECH	7:45
Jan. 6	MIDDLE TENNESSEE	7:45
Jan. 11	at Eastern Illinois	3
Jan. 13	at Southeast Missouri	8:45
Jan. 16	EASTERN KENTUCKY	7:45
Jan. 18	TENN.-MARTIN	7:45
Jan. 20	MURRAY STATE	7:45
Jan. 25	at Tennessee State	8:30
Jan. 27	at Austin Peay	8:45
Jan. 30	at Middle Tennessee	8
Feb. 3	at Tennessee Tech	8:45
Feb. 8	SOUTHEAST MISSOURI	7:45
Feb. 10	EASTERN ILLINOIS	8:30
Feb. 13	at Eastern Kentucky	8:30
Feb. 15	at Murray	5
Feb. 17	at Tenn.-Martin	8:30
Feb. 20	TENNESSEE STATE	7:45
Feb. 22	AUSTIN PEAY	7:45

All times p.m. and Eastern

just well. I made a vow to myself not to do that again."

Unhappy with his offensive game, Wyciskalla compensated on defense.

"I've always been able to anticipate well," he said. "I have longer arms and quick feet, and I get in the passing lanes a little quicker."

"Coach Fick told me over and over the reason I was staying in the game was because of defense."

Wyciskalla intends to improve offensively this season.

"I did a lot of shooting this summer," he said. "In junior college I could take it to the hole and score when I wanted. Last year I got in trouble with charges or getting my shot blocked. I'll probably stay out on the floor a lot more. Jump-shooting will be my key, hitting it consistently."

Despite the dire predictions about the Eagles, Wyciskalla is hopeful entering his senior season.

"We don't necessarily have more individual talent, but we're more of a team this year," he said. "A couple of newcomers (Hezzie Boone and the injured Jeremy Prater) have surprised me. I want my last year to be positive."

Wyciskalla will work to make that happen.

Fick said, "Doug is an awfully tough individual. He can handle pressure. He can handle criticism, but he also speaks his mind. He won't tell me just what I want to

Scouting the Eagles

■ **Coach:** Dick Fick, 44, 56-82 in five seasons at Morehead.

■ **Last season:** 7-20 overall and 2-14 (last) in the OVC. Lost to Tennessee State 71-60 in OVC Tournament.

■ **Who's gone:** Guard Mark Kinnaird (13.8 ppg, 2.6 apg), forward Mike Scrogam (12.4 ppg, 5.7 rpg), center Marlon Witherspoon (10.9 ppg, 9.2 rpg), guard Mark Majick (10.3 ppg, 3.0 apg), forward John Humphrey (3.9 ppg), guard Ivan Colbert and forward Al Dixon.

■ **Who's back:** Guard Doug Wyciskalla (11.0 ppg, 2.3 rpg, 2.6 apg), center Luke Lloyd (3.2 ppg, 3.5 rpg), guard Ted Docks (3.0 ppg, 2.2 apg), forward Chris Stone (2.9 ppg, 2.1 rpg), guard Heston Beverly (1.5 ppg), guard Kyle Sherman, center Cole Indestad and guard Mark Spurlock.

■ **Top newcomers:** Guard Hezzie Boone and forwards Lee Coomler, David Harrison, Jeremy Prater and Jeremy Webb.

■ **Strengths:** Good shooters including Wyciskalla. Youthful enthusiasm since there are only two seniors on the roster. Promising sophomore class.

■ **Weaknesses:** Lack of size with the tallest players at 6-foot-9 (Lloyd) and 6-8 (Indestad). Defense is a question mark in part because of the lack of height. Finding sufficient scoring since departees accounted for 72.6 percent of Morehead's points last season.

■ **Key to season:** Development of several newcomers will determine the Eagles' fate in the last year of Fick's contract. This in effect is a rebuilding year because of the departure of four starters from last year's squad which ended the season with 11 straight losses. Senior leadership from Wyciskalla and Indestad is a must.

■ **Outlook:** It's hard to conceive of Morehead escaping the OVC cellar. It won't be for lack of trying, but the Eagles just can't match up in talent. The nucleus of a solid team is present, but Fick isn't likely to be around to see it mature.

ROSTER

No.	Player	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Cl.	Hometown
3	Heston Beverly	G	6-1	170	Jr.	Vicco
10	Ted Docks	G	5-8	155	So.	Canton, Mich.
11	Mark Spurlock	G	5-10	150	So.	Coalgood
12	Doug Wyciskalla	G	6-2	190	Sr.	Indianapolis
13	Hezzie Boone	G	6-0	182	So.	Louisville
14	Jeremy Webb	F	6-5	205	Fr.	Olive Hill
21	Jeremy Prater	F	6-5	295	So.	West Chester, Ohio
22	Lee Coomler	F	6-5	191	Fr.	Kokomo, Ind.
24	Kyle Sherman	G	6-3	165	So.	Maysville
25	Luke Lloyd	C	6-9	190	So.	Flushing, Mich.
30	Chris Stone	F	6-7	205	Jr.	Sadenville
33	David Harrison	F	6-4	185	So.	Louisville
52	Cole Indestad	C	6-8	225	Sr.	Central City

Morehead feels like winner in 31-26 loss to WKU

By MARK STORY

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

MOREHEAD — There was a most unusual football occurrence here yesterday.

They played a game and no one lost. And it wasn't a tie.

Western Kentucky beat Morehead State 31-26.

Yet Morehead also won 26-31.

Behind the powerful one-two ground punch of Willie Taggart and Antwan Floyd, the Hilltoppers put the finishing touches on a 7-4 season and an unofficial Kentucky Division I-AA state championship by adding a victory over Morehead to previous conquests of Murray State and Eastern Kentucky.

But Morehead State — a team with the equivalent of 23 scholarships in the second year of a de-emphasis of football — came close

enough to beating Western that the Eagles were hard pressed not to act like post-game winners.

Yes, Virginia, there are moral victories.

"You know, nobody was giving us a snowball's chance in you know where to win this one or even be competitive with Western," said Morehead Coach Matt Ballard. "So, in a sense, even though it hurt to lose, this is a little bit of a moral victory."

"I've never really believed in those, but this feels a little bit like one," Morehead quarterback Doug Turner said. "We shouldn't be happy with losing a tough one like this. But, gosh, we did play well."

Especially offensively. Especially in the first half.

While a sheet of snow flurries descended on the Jayne Stadium

"We shouldn't be happy with losing a tough one like this. But, gosh, we did play well."

DOUG TURNER,
Morehead State quarterback

turf, the two teams conducted a winter track meet.

Western, behind Taggart's 144 yards of first-half rushing yardage, scored on all four of its first-half possessions, three touchdowns and a field goal, 24 big points.

But Morehead was matching the Toppers blow-for-blow. The Eagles scored touchdowns the first three times they had the football.

"I'll guarantee you, we don't even do that in practice," Ballard said.

The most amazing drive was

the third. First, Turner threw a 13-yard TD pass to Tyron Davis in the corner of the end zone that Davis took off the finger tips of Western defensive back Delvechio Walls.

Then, on a two-point conversion try, Turner's pass went through the hands of running back David Bone only to be corralled at the back of the end zone by wide receiver Todd Chase.

Said Turner: "I was like 'Man, everything is going our way. This is too cool.'"

For all Morehead's good fortune, the Eagles still trailed 24-20 at the half and were behind 31-20 when Taggart fumbled at the WKU 31 with 10:30 to go in the game.

The Eagles needed six plays to score; the touchdown came on Anthony Ravizee's 4-yard run. With

8:27 to play, Morehead was within 31-26.

"I thought we were going to do it," said Ravizee, who finished with 89 yards rushing. "The way we were moving the ball, I just knew we were going to get it back and score."

But the Eagles didn't. They did get it back, at their own 12 with 3:23 to play. But MSU picked up a first down, then gave the ball up on downs at its own 14.

Western punched the ball to the 3 in the game's final minute but took a knee rather than try to score.

Western's Floyd, already the school's all-time leading rusher, became the second Hilltopper to gain 1,000 yards in two different seasons yesterday with a 90-yard effort.

He finished the regular season with 1,041 yards and his career

with 3,775.

Quarterback Taggart finished with 180 yards, which left him 3 short of 1,000 for the season. Western has never had two backs gain 1,000 yards in the same season.

Taggart took himself out of the game with 5:57 left because of a knee injury.

"If I had known I was that close, I'd have stayed in and called a quarterback sneak," he said.

Western is not likely to sneak into the I-AA playoffs.

"We have quality wins over Murray, Eastern and Indiana State," Harbaugh said. "We played at (top-ranked) Marshall and Birmingham (UAB), which is Division I. But we had some losses that hurt us. All we can do is hope."

As Morehead proved yesterday, there's always hope.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.

■ MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1996

Frats' responsibilities

I vigorously disagree with the commentary written by Bradley Scott Phillips concerning fraternities and their responsibilities. About 25 years ago I was a member of a national social fraternity, although not at the University of Kentucky. From the rules of the college and the attitude of its administration, it was clear that the potential existed for the entire group to be punished as a result of activities sponsored by the fraternity. We were in a dry county, so that added another factor into the equation of alcohol and under-age drinkers.

A lot has changed in the last 25 years. I have followed my fraternity by reading its national magazine. It is clear to me that my fraternity has placed much more emphasis on "risk management" in recent years. To me, "risk management" means avoiding or minimizing "dumb" behavior that could put the safety of people at risk, and that could also expose the organization to legal liability.

I am disappointed that Phillips sees no possibility of group responsibility when his group makes a mistake. I really don't care about the legal aspect of this issue. What matters is the moral issue of right and wrong. It is clearly wrong to allow or sponsor drinking by those who are under age. If a group sponsors an activity, and underage drinking occurs at that activity, then it is clear that the group has participated in a wrong. In our society today, it frequently happens that those who are involved in a tragic event are dragged into the legal system in an effort to extract money. That might be right or wrong, but it is a fact of modern life.

I think groups such as fraternities should work harder to avoid errors in judgment and behavior upfront and less time trying to avoid the consequences after the fact.

JEFFREY S. MCBRIDE
GEORGETOWN

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.
■ MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1996

Ali presents \$20,000 for college scholarship

Heavyweight legend Muhammad Ali spoke few words, but he mesmerized an adoring crowd at a gala where he presented \$20,000 for a United Negro College Fund scholarship in his name. Ali presided over the awarding of the scholarship at a gala fund-raiser Saturday night at a Louisville church. "Muhammad Ali is my real-world, hometown, much-admired, man-on-the-street, everyday hero," wrote Louisville Male High School senior Hillary Jackson, in the essay that won her the scholarship this year. "I use his life as a beacon that not only guides me toward success in my chosen career, but warns me that the road to success is not always smooth and easy." An aspiring orthodontist who plans an inner-city practice, Jackson topped a field of 100 high school applicants judged on their grades, community support, a 250-word essay and interview with contest judges.

Inmates see bleak future without classes

How to sponsor an inmate

Any community, civic or church groups, or individuals, interested in sponsoring an inmate as a student can contact:

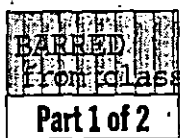
- Gaye Holman, Jefferson Community College Prison Coordinator, at (502) 584-0181, Ext. 2368.
- Susan Kessinger, Correctional School Director, Luther Luckett Correctional Complex, P.O. Box 6, La Grange, Ky., 40031.

BY JANE GIBSON

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LA GRANGE — This time of year, the sight of inmates cramming for quarterly exams was common at the Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex near West Liberty.

They studied in their cells, during dinner, even during breaks from their prison jobs. There were more than a hundred inmates, poring over English, sociology or algebra.



"Some would work all day and then go to class every night, and then study after that. Some would study all day. Some would study whenever they could," said warden Michael O'Dea.

"The classes in here were the first time I ever took education seriously," said Mark Wilson, 29, of Pike County, who is serving a 20-year sentence for assault and burglary. "Sometimes I would study for 10 hours. The day was one big study hall."

But this year, there are no books, no tests, and especially, no classes.

Congress banned inmates from getting federal Pell grants for college in 1995. The state moved shortly thereafter to cut off state grants, fearing a flood of applications.

Earlier this year, the General Assembly passed a law prohibiting inmates from receiving state education grants for poor students until all other requests from eligible students had been met.

Paul Borden, director of the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority, said 18,000 students seeking state College Access Program grants were turned away for the 1996-97 school year.

"A lot of additional funds would have to come through for (inmates) to be eligible," Borden said. "A lot."

As a result, the number of inmates taking college courses at the 12 state-run prisons has dropped from a high of 799 in the 1993-94 school year to about 25 this year. Twenty of those attend classes at the Luther Luckett Correctional Complex near La Grange. The rest are taking correspondence courses.

"It's effectively ended," Wendell McCourt, education program administrator for the state, said of the college programs at prisons.

About 150 inmates at EKCC were enrolled in college classes in the 1994-95 school year. Classes were held at the prison, and the colleges provided instructors to teach about 14 offerings.

That year, five inmates graduated with bachelor's degrees and 28 with two-year associate's degrees, O'Dea said. Thirty more inmates who were just a few hours shy of a degree were left out in the cold when the grants were taken away, he said.

Wilson said the prison supported the college students.

so they could study whenever, or he moved people around so those in the program could room together," Wilson said. "They let us form study groups to meet whenever we needed. The support meant a lot."

Opponents of the program object to tax dollars being used to finance inmates' educations while law-abiding college students are turned away. Proponents play up statistics that show inmates who earn degrees while in prison almost never return.

Caught in the middle are inmates like Mike Smith, a 22-year-old college student when he was convicted of first- and second-degree assault. Smith is now taking two courses at Luther Luckett.

"We're all going to be released some day," he said. "These guys are going to be somebody's neighbor. Wouldn't you rather your neighbor have a degree and be able to get a good job?"

Wilson, who had finished three semesters toward an associate's degree, rejects the notion that funding should be withheld from inmates.

"If that's the argument, then why give us any rehabilitation?" he said. "Take away some menial jobs here and use that money to educate us. How many people who live prison with a bachelor's degree come back, as opposed to someone who spent the time working in the laundry?"

Gaye Holman, a professor at Jefferson Community College in Louisville, and Susan Kessinger, the school director at Luther Luckett, went to the community and the warden in an effort to keep the program going at the La Grange medium-security prison.

"I so often feel we prison educators are swimming against the tide, and if we were able to preach to more than the choir and reach a wider audience with these facts, we could lower the rate at which parolees return to prison and reduce the crime rate," Kessinger wrote in an impassioned two-page memo she sent to community and church groups seeking sponsors to pay the prisoners' tuition.

"My motto has become, 'While we've got them where we want them, let's really teach them a lesson.'"

The two women raised enough money to allow 16 inmates who couldn't pay their tuition to take two beginning college courses. The prison's warden agreed to pay \$2,000 for books out of the canteen fund.

"I've seen too many lives totally changed by this program to let it die," Holman said. "One of my former students (in prison) is working on his PhD in Massachusetts now. He wrote me recently and said 'This program is responsible for my success.' I still remember the tears streaming down his face at graduation."

"Another has opened his own upholstery shop. There's just no end to the phone calls I get from them."

Holman has been teaching in the prison college program for six years. She said only two of her inmate-students have ever returned to prison, and those were for parole violations — not a new crime.

The inmates at the West Liberty prison wrote to congressmen and legislators. The warden and the education director went to Frankfort and lobbied. O'Dea even tried to work out a temporary agreement by which inmates would pay half their tuition if the state grants could pay the rest.

"He even got a bunch of us prison industry jobs that pay \$100 a month, but there just wasn't enough people who could come up with their share," said Wilson.

For now, Wilson occupies his time working out, walking around the yard, playing cards or watching television.

"We talk about it all the time, hoping somehow it will come back. The way they are cracking down on crime, I don't really think so, though," he said. "I had a lot of big plans for when I got out with my degree. Now, I just don't know."

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Next: A look inside the only remaining prison college program in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1996

U of L urged to hire minorities

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOUISVILLE — A group pushing the University of Louisville to include minority contractors in the building of the school's new football stadium has asked business and political leaders to attend a meeting on the issue Tuesday at Louisville's City Hall.

The group praised recent pledges by the school to give 15 percent of the work on Papa John's Cardinal Stadium to minority-owned business. But it said it wants a firm commitment by next Saturday or it will consider litigation or public demonstrations.

Eric Vickers, a lawyer from St. Louis, said he is willing to represent the coalition if they want to sue. At a meeting of the group on

a compromising mood.

Vickers, who is involved with the Minority Business Enterprise Legal Defense and Education Fund, urged the coalition to push for signed contracts they can monitor.

"Don't trust them to do what's right. They never will. ... People don't change because they see the light; they change because they feel the heat," Vickers said.

Louisville Alderman Paul Bather said he's been encouraged by the personal commitments of banker Malcolm Chancey and Chris Sternberg, a lawyer for Papa John's pizza chain, to support giving minority-owned businesses 15 percent of the stadium work. But Bather wants formal ac-

Private funds help inmates go to classes

College program lost state, federal money

BY JANE GIBSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS

LA GRANGE — It could be a men's dorm at any college campus in America.

The noise of hundreds of chattering men filters into a small room as John Perry sits on his bunk bed pondering a topic for a research paper. The library is woefully underfunded; the reference books outdated.

Freshman Mike Smith saunters down the hall looking for a classmate or an older student like Ken Simpson for help. Simpson is always more than happy to halt his own studies to play tutor.

This could be any college dorm. But it's actually a medium-security prison east of Louisville.

It boasts the only remaining college program at Kentucky's 12 state-operated prisons.

Most of the college programs folded when Congress banned inmates from Pell grants and the state followed suit with the College Access Program funds.

But 20 students still attend classes at the Luther Lockett Correctional Complex, thanks to the dedication of Susan Kessinger and Gaye Holman. Kessinger, the school director at Luther Lockett, and Holman, a Jefferson Community College professor who teaches a class at the prison, began a fund-raising drive to keep some classes alive.

They sought private donations to help cover tuition and got other help from within the prison.

Sixteen inmates who couldn't pay their own way were asked to put down \$20 of the \$138 cost of a class as good-faith money. For some of the inmates, who earn 75 cents to \$1.25 a day, that represented almost a month's salary. Donations covered the rest.

The result: Sociology 101 and English 101 on Monday and Tuesday nights in a prison classroom.

"I always did good in school, but the word college always scared me," said John Perry, 36, of Shreveport, La., serving time for first-degree manslaughter. "In here I

thought, why not try it. Now I feel like there's nothing I can't accomplish if I put my mind to it."

Smith, 22, was attending Jefferson Community College in Louisville when he was sent to prison for first- and second-degree assault.

"If they didn't have the college program, I would get way behind," Smith said. "I'll be 25 before I'm eligible for parole. I think I would be discouraged at being so far behind and say, 'Why start now?' This way, at least I'll have some credits, if not my degree."

While the program continued, the array of offerings did not. At one time, 10 classes were offered to inmates. Now, priority is given to the one or two classes that will help the most students obtain a two-year associate's degree.

That means it could take 10 years to earn an associate's degree instead of the three it used to, Holman said.

And it leaves graduates like Everett Napier, 28, of Columbus, Ohio, with a lot of time on their hands. Napier, serving time for sodomy, earned an associate of art degree at the prison. He had hoped to try for another associate's degree, but the cuts mean those classes aren't offered anymore.



Part 2 of 2

"The word college always scared me. In here I thought, why not try it."

JOHN PERRY
inmate

Tending to business

IT'S NOT just hubris that prompts Americans to say that we do higher education so well that it should be a major export. It's true. Collaborative overseas efforts like the one U of L President John Shumaker has launched should be applauded and encouraged.

However, his grandiose plan to turn the nascent overseas venture into a for-profit corporation, with himself at the helm, was too much, too fast, too soon.

Attractive as his dream might be in theory, it was rife with potential for conflicts of interest that could hurt U of L's standing and snare its leaders in a thicket of ethical problems.

Members of the board saw the trap and wisely scuttled the plan. Before that happened, however, damage was done. The contretemps further divided the trustees and brought the resignation of W. Patrick Mulloy, a respected board member who performed a valuable public service by openly criticizing the deal and the secret maneuverings behind it.

As for Dr. Shumaker's decision to join, then quit, an exclusive country club, the less said the better.

Coming on the heels of the stadium blunders, these events put more egg on U of L's face. They also prompt a question: Is the president's globe trotting harming the university? Our answer is that this flap ought to refocus everyone's attention on some important work at home.

Napier can't afford a correspondence course to try for his four-year degree, like Simpson is doing.

Holman said the inmates make great students.

"They are far above the normal student, I would say at least a letter-grade higher," she said. "They are highly motivated, interested and they work hard."

Holman and Kessinger fought hard to keep the grants available to the inmates. They cited studies that show while 73 percent of all prisoners released were back in jail or prison within three years, that number dropped to 3 percent to 5 percent of inmates who earned associate's degrees.

"This has proven to be one of the best, if not the best, rehabilitation program," Holman said.

"I watch the people in here, especially the ones that go through the college program," said Simpson, 48, of Akron, Ohio. "They're not thinking about getting out and committing another crime. They're thinking about getting out and what they can do with that degree."

The best Holman and Kessinger could do was funding for two classes for about 20 inmates.

"I guess it's best to cripple along until we find a solution, because they are at least still learning," Holman said.

pect of a major higher education initiative by Gov. Paul Patton. While Hong Kong may be clamoring for what U of L has to offer, Gov. Patton is clamoring for big changes in Kentucky's higher education system. Needless to say, his zeal for reform has major implications for Louisville, and U of L isn't exactly sitting in the catbird's seat.

A related matter is the revision of U of L's strategic plan: It's two years overdue.

Efforts that U of L has under way to strengthen bridges within its own community, especially to western Louisville, need more energy. So does its strategy for boosting its

technical and research capabilities.

Using more minority contractors on the stadium is just one of the equity issues requiring attention. A key lesson from the stadium dispute is that a narrow, legalistic approach to matters related to race, gender and equity is no longer acceptable. Strong, progressive leadership is needed to bring essential changes.

Ridding the men's basketball program of the problems that led to the threat of sanctions by the National Collegiate Athletic Association is equally essential.

Critical positions need filling. Divisions currently headed by temporary appointees include arts and sciences, allied health, nursing, the graduate school, and the Kent School.

By any measure, Dr. Shumaker

U of L President John Shumaker's "plan to turn the nascent overseas venture into a for-profit corporation, with himself at the helm, was too much, too fast, too soon."

Proposed tenure changes anger University of Minnesota faculty

By RENE SANCHEZ
The Washington Post

MINNEAPOLIS — The last stand of the professors at the University of Minnesota has begun. They are fearful and angry, arguing that they are fighting to save the soul of American higher education.

Listen to Thomas Walsh, who teaches physics: "What we're facing has the potential to decimate this place. Our backs are up against the wall."

Or to Edward Fogelman, chairman of the political science department: "This is a terrible assault on academic freedom. The very idea of a university is at stake."

What's at stake are their jobs — for the first time.

The campus is at the center of a growing battle over one of the most sacred doctrines of academia: the right of professors to earn tenure — a lifetime guarantee to teach and do research without fear of being fired.

Squeezed by rising costs, and under pressure to stop raising tuition, college officials nationwide are taking a hard new look at tenure — a teaching reward that dates to the Middle Ages — and taking their first serious steps to limit or eliminate it.

Many universities are hiring more part-time faculty or depending more on graduate students to teach classes as a way of reducing the number of professors eligible for tenure. Others are requiring more scrutiny of tenured faculty. But no step is as drastic as Minnesota is considering. Virtually the entire faculty is in revolt.

The uproar began this fall. Faced with financial troubles, the state's Board of Regents proposed making it easier to lay off tenured faculty, cut their salaries or discipline them for not maintaining a "proper attitude of industry and cooperation."

The 12-member board, which governs public universities, said the changes would help bring more efficiency to the sprawling university. It has more than 200 departments, 60,000 students and 3,000 faculty members, most of whom have tenure.

The regents, who are appointed by the state legislature, quickly scrapped the "proper attitude" phrase after faculty denounced it as "the Chairman Mao provision." They are still advocating other changes amid protests.

Hundreds of professors are on the verge of forming a union to bargain collectively with the university for the first time over wages and working conditions. None of the nation's 30 largest public research universities has a unionized faculty.

For months, the tenure debate has been the subject of furious conversation among academics nationwide via e-mail. Some are urging their junior faculty or graduate students not to apply for teaching jobs at Minnesota. Other universities are courting some of Minnesota's professors.

The foundation that funnels millions of dollars in research money to the Minnesota campus is irate. Alumni groups have petitioned the board to change its mind, saying the university is being "ripped apart." Last week a regent who had been an architect of the tenure revisions resigned.

"If this proposal isn't stopped, the university is going to suffer tremendous damage in the eyes of higher education," said Virginia Gray, a professor in the political science department who is helping to lead the faculty rebellion.

IN PERSPECTIVE

Regents say the faculty is overreacting and refusing to negotiate sensibly. "The goal of this is only to enhance the quality of the university," Regent Patricia Spence said. "Resources are getting tighter. We need more flexibility. In no way will this diminish academic freedom. But the faculty are really reacting with paranoia."

The pressure may be working. Last week the regents signaled a new willingness to compromise by supporting a scaled-back version of their tenure plan for University of Minnesota law school professors. Under that proposal it would take longer and become harder to earn tenure, and cutting salaries would be negotiable. But layoffs would be rare. Regents are hinting that that model may become the one for the full faculty.

Now, tenured professors at Minnesota can be dismissed only in the unlikely event that an entire academic department or college is closed. The regents have been calling for the power to make layoffs when "programs" are eliminated. They also want the freedom to cut faculty salaries for "adequate cause." Faculty say both terms are too vague.

Last summer faculty leaders proposed their own changes allowing more extensive tenure review and a new process for faculty reassignments. The professors insist their approach would help address some of the problems without dismantling tenure altogether.

But regents say the proposals do not go far enough; others worry it could make dismissing tenured faculty even harder. "The process that they are suggesting is still very cumbersome," Spence said. "I think they've even added more layers. We do not think it's going to work."

In the Noe

Interim ACC president is long time supporter of education in Kentucky

Although he is new to Ashland, Roger Noe, who has been named interim president of Ashland Community College, is no stranger to educators and political leaders in Northeastern Kentucky. The dean of academic affairs at Southeast Community College at Cumberland built a statewide reputation as a supporter of quality education during 14 years in the Kentucky House of Representatives.

Noe will provide ACC with competent, stable leadership while a nationwide search is conducted for a permanent successor for Dr. Charles Dassance, who is departing ACC to become president of Central Florida Community College in Ocala.

Noe is not a candidate for the permanent job. Ben Carr, chancellor of the University of Kentucky community college system, rightly has dictated that the interim president cannot be a candidate for the permanent job. If creates a conflict when the interim president is seeking the permanent job.

As the powerful chairman of the House Education Committee, Noe was one of the most influential political leaders in education during much of the 1980s and early

many authors of the Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990, and it was his support for that landmark legislation — and its accompanying taxes — that cost him his seat in the General Assembly. He lost his bid for reelection to an anti-tax candidate.

After leaving the General Assembly, the Harlan Democrat earned his doctorate degree in education from UK and became dean at Southeast. He will return to that position after his stint at ACC.

Faculty members at ACC can be assured that they have a friend and avid supporter in Noe. Although he will be in Ashland for only a few months, Noe still has the political connections to assure that the two-year college will not be ignored in Frankfort.

ACC has had only three leaders: Dr. Robert Goodpaster, Dr. Tony Newberry and Dassance. All have been superb. Noe's appointment gives the search committee the time to select a new president who can continue this tradition of excellence by building on the many accomplishments of predecessors.

Many in college owe financial ruin to credit

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR.
The New York Times

COLLEGE PARK, Md. — Melissa Allen, a psychology major at the University of Maryland, cannot count on her parents for help with tuition. But rather than go deeply into debt with student loans, she is giving up much of the fun of college life by racing through in three years while working 40 hours a week at three jobs.

"I don't want to get out of here with a whole lot of debt," Allen said.

Even so, she has fallen into a credit trap. After charging part of this semester's tuition on a credit card, she cannot pay more than the monthly minimum. At 17 percent interest, she said, the balance is "never going down."

But while Allen is at least worried about being in debt — and has made sacrifices to avoid it — college officials say that for too many students, the certainty of owing large loans after graduation is combining with banks' marketing of credit cards to them to provoke another response: Spend now, worry later.

More than any generation before, this one is weighed down by debt — and increasingly debt of its own making. And sympathy is short for those whose unchecked consumerism brings them to financial crisis before they are out of college.

"I suspect part of the reason they have trouble paying Smith is because they are paying somebody else," Myra Smith, a Smith College administrator, said of students who tell the financial aid office they cannot pay their bill. If their requests for more aid are not firmly denied, she said, "then we're financing their lifestyle."

Financial aid officers say a growing number of young men and women are leaving college with large debts and ruined credit ratings because of credit cards. Not thinking of a college loan as real debt until after graduation, when repayment begins, is one thing, the aid officers said, but students learn too late that using credit cards like cash, rather than regarding them as high-interest loans due now, is quite another.

"I was forewarned to get just one credit card and not go crazy, but I did go crazy," said Melissa Raaff, who ruined her credit by charging \$5,000 while a sociology major at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

"I didn't worry about working because I thought, 'Oh, I'll just put it on my credit card.' It's unfortunate that it affects your credit in the long run."

On some campuses, the credit cards available to students include cards sponsored by the college or university, and that may explain part of the students' lack of concern about borrowing.

"I don't think we make a big impression," said Barbara Tornow, Boston University's executive director of financial aid. "I think we need to have more responsibility for warning students about getting in over their head."

Banks are bombarding college students with credit-card offers, with

minimum requirements, and sometimes send them unsolicited cards. Even some high school seniors get repeated solicitations.

There is no question that many students cannot avoid debt these days. Tuition increases are still outpacing inflation, while colleges are allocating a greater share of financial aid packages to loans. Since 1993, student borrowing has almost doubled, from \$18 billion to \$33 billion in 1996, according to the Department of Education.

Most of this is through the Stafford program, under which student loans from private institutions are guaranteed and subsidized by the government. This year the average Stafford loan balance for students leaving four-year colleges jumped 15 percent from the 1995 average to \$10,146, according to USA Group Loan Services.

Frederic Gilbert, the USA Group's president, said, "Student debt has grown because of the rising cost of attending college, higher loan limits, expanded eligibility and the growing proportion of federal student aid offered in the form of loans rather than grants."

Yet the number of students working while in college appears to be declining, said Ted Freeman, president of the Boston-based Education Resources Institute. And the more serious problem for students is credit-card obligations, which, unlike student loans, cannot be deferred.

In discussing personal finance in a senior-class project, Tahira Hira, a professor at Iowa State University, found that even many of her brightest students had little knowledge of the subject. "I was just amazed at the ignorance," she said.

Some credit-card issuers, under pressure from consumer groups, are trying to educate the public about personal finance. MasterCard International, for example, offers a program called "Spend Wisely, Pay Wisely," and also conducts college seminars on credit-card use.

Consumer advocates, however, belittle these efforts. "Their aggressive marketing overwhelms any consumer education," said Stephen Brobeck, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America.

Jennifer Benjamin, 26, said of her circle of friends at the University of Massachusetts, where she ruined her credit rating: "We all probably spent more than we earned. It wasn't real money. It was play money."

Now a graduate student at Boston University, Benjamin restricts herself to what she calls "a loser's card:" a credit card that allows her to charge no more than the balance in her savings account.

Even so, she uses it frequently. "I paid for something with cash the other night," she said, "and my boyfriend said, 'What's that?'"

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1996

Major changes suggested for state colleges

UK could lose 2-year schools in consultant's plan

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT— Kentucky must make major changes in the way it governs and finances its colleges and technical schools if it ever hopes to be competitive with other states, a consultant yesterday told a task force studying higher education reform.

Those changes include rethinking the role of the Council on Higher Education and taking the Kentucky Tech post-secondary technical schools out of state government, consultant Aims McGuinness told Gov. Paul Patton and members of the task force.

Three of the four scenarios he presented called for taking the community-college system away from the University of Kentucky, and putting it under a new board.

"In our view, there's a major mismatch between the way you're organized and financed, and the kind of response this state needs in the future," said McGuinness, who works for the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems. "The way the system is organized helps pit people against each other."

McGuinness emphasized that his scenarios were not yet recommendations.

Patton called McGuinness's remarks "very interesting," but stressed that he wasn't ready to draw conclusions on the four possible options for revamped systems that McGuinness presented.

"I've not decided on anything," he said. "I would hope we'd all be open-minded and flexible."

All four scenarios for a new structure called for revamping the Council, ranging from renaming it to changing its duties.

All of the options also suggested changing the way Kentucky gives money to higher education. Currently, the state uses a formula that bases about 70 percent of a college's appropriation on the number of students it enrolls.

AIMS MCGUINNESS
consultant

Critics say that formula focuses too little on the quality of a college's program and instead encourages schools to compete for students.

Instead, McGuinness suggested, the state might look at ways it could set up funds to reward goals it wanted to achieve — like making UK and University of Louisville more competitive in research — and then award that money to colleges based on their progress.

"Your resources are widely dispersed and essentially dissipated by institutional turf battles," he said.

The center was hired by Patton's task force in August, at a cost of about \$136,000, to advise it as it considers how to reform higher education in Kentucky.

Kentucky's higher-education system is governed like this: The Council on Higher Education oversees the eight public universities. By default, it also oversees the state's 14 public community colleges, which are run by UK.

The council, though, is a coordinating board, meaning it doesn't run individual campuses. Instead, each university has its own governing board, which runs the campus, allocates the budget and hires the university president.

The state's post-secondary Kentucky Tech schools fall under the state's Workforce Development Cabinet, not under the council. That has led to concern in the past that no single entity reviews the activities of Kentucky Tech and community colleges, which have similar programs in some instances.

That has created "picket-fence" relationships, where people in different systems who want to cooperate run into bureaucratic obstacles when they try, McGuinness said.

But he also cautioned the task force that making structural changes was less important than what it accomplished.

"Organizational structure is a means, not an end to itself," he said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.
■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1996

Education panel to hire outsider for finance review

HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

FRANKFORT — The Council on Higher Education voted yesterday to hire a consultant to settle a fight over higher education finance — but not without some complaints from the university president whose analysis started the whole controversy.

The consultant, who has not yet been chosen, will analyze a 40-page document written last month by Murray State University President Kern Alexander.

In it, Alexander contended that the University of Kentucky receives a disproportionate share of state appropriations — a conclusion that UK officials strongly denied.

Gov. Paul Patton, who is heading a task force looking at higher education reform, told the council he wants it to find an objective outside expert to settle things.

But Alexander yesterday criticized the council, saying it was not asking the consultant to do enough.

He compared the situation to the parents and local school superintendents who questioned school finance 10 years ago, eventually creating a lawsuit that led to the Kentucky Education Reform Act.

But Leonard Hardin, the council's chairman, said the consultant needed only to examine Alexander's findings, not all of higher education.

"We need to get this issue resolved," he said.

KSU chief protests Patton's intervention

Says university already checked student complaints

By RICHARD WILSON
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky State University President Mary Smith responded with a protest yesterday to Gov. Paul Patton's directive to the Council on Higher Education to investigate problems cited by KSU students.

Smith was reacting to a letter from Patton to Leonard Hardin, chairman of the Council on Higher Education. "This disturbs me greatly. I think this action oversteps the statutory authority of the Council on Higher Education," Smith told the council at

its meeting yesterday.

She said most of the problems outlined by about 30 students at the Oct. 25 meeting of KSU's regents were either exaggerated or had been dealt with by university officials. Students told regents the school was losing enrollment, partially because of incompetent administrators. They also complained of rodent-infested dormitory rooms, harassment by campus police, and crime in a men's dormitory.

Smith noted that the complaints came from only a handful of students at the 2,300-student university. And some of those students, she said, have retracted their allegations.

Beyond that, McGuinness said, the state's most important issue is elevating technical training.

Any revised coordinating or governance structure, McGuinness said, should provide financial incentives for universities, community colleges and technical schools to cooperatively offer programs most needed throughout the state and in its various regions.

The current system, he said, "simply is not going to be adequate for competing in the future."

Patton called McGuinness' report "provocative," but added: "I want to say up front again, I haven't decided on anything (yet)."

The task force is expected to make recommendations to the General Assembly in the spring.

Members also heard yesterday from several university and community college students who said changes were needed on their campuses.

They said that student advising needs improvement and that required courses should be offered more often. Both situations, they said, now force some students to stay in school beyond four years to obtain degrees.

Shana McElroy, a Paducah Community College student, also said that transferring courses among two- and four-year schools needs to be made easier and that more financial aid should be available for students from middle-income families.

Students also called for expansion of community college technical programs and more money for the UK two-year schools.

Joe Harper, a Somerset Community College student, said most students wanted the system to remain under UK because UK degrees were meaningful in the marketplace.

"Why is KSU being singled out? I think that this is setting a really bad precedent," Smith said.

Asked later if she was implying that Patton's action was racially motivated, she said: "I'm not sure. I hope not. But the fact is we are the only HBC (historically black college) in the state."

Later yesterday, Patton denied having had a racial motive and said he would have dealt the same way with a similar situation at any other university.

"It had nothing to do with KSU. I think when there's a serious problem, it's (up to) the governor to ask somebody to look into it," he said.

Dennis Taubee, the council's legal adviser, acknowledged that the council had no responsibility for KSU's personnel or student-related actions. But he said he thought it was appropriate for Patton to ask the council, or any other group, to look into the mat-

ter. Taubee also called it appropriate for the Equal Opportunities Committee to make any recommendations concerning KSU, whose enhancement the panel is charged with overseeing.

Council member Larry Hayes of Louisville said the only precedent-setting step by Patton was his directive to the council. Hayes noted that former Gov. Martha Layne Collins, when faced with numerous problems at Morehead State University, sought the resignation of that school's entire board of regents. Only one regent refused to resign, and Collins replaced the rest.

"I think the governor was very responsible in seeking some independent body to look at (the KSU issue)," Hayes said.

Not even Collins' step was unprecedented. In an attempt to clear out warring factions of the Murray State University regents years ago, former Gov. John Y. Brown Jr. also asked for

the resignation of all of that board's members.

In other action yesterday, the council voted to hire a consultant to review a paper written by Murray State President Kern Alexander that was critical of the University of Kentucky for allegedly limiting the state's potential by not operating nationally competitive graduate and research programs.

Alexander's paper contained voluminous financial data contending that UK was one of the nation's best-funded universities.

Also, the council took no action on a request by supporters of the controversial engineering program at UK's Paducah Community College. Backers of the project want the state to provide an additional \$4.8 million to finish and equip a building.

The inaction stemmed from the fact that there has been no specific request made for money from the state.

responsiveness courses from MSU.

The college program for inmates "was probably one of the best things as far as recidivism goes," Hittepole said. "Spend a few thousand dollars a year and the recidivism rate drops 75 percent."

By comparison, the statewide average for housing a prisoner for one year is \$14,000, he said.

The Morgan County prison still offers adult basic education courses and vocational education classes, including masonry, small-engine repair, heating and air conditioning and carpentry, Hittepole said. Last year, 70 inmates earned their GEDs.

Education consultant recommends changes in system of colleges

By RICHARD WILSON
The Courier-Journal

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky is horchanging itself with its approach to postsecondary education, a consultant said yesterday.

A "picket-fence" structure — eight public universities, 14 community colleges under the University of Kentucky and a string of vocational-technical schools under the Workforce Development Cabinet — often makes cooperation impossible, Aims C. McGuinness Jr. told Gov. Paul Patton and other members of the Task Force on Postsecondary Education.

"To put it bluntly, unless you really make some changes in the way the state is governed and led and financed in order to really deal with a major mismatch between the current policies and your demands, I think the state will have a very difficult time competing, not only with your major competitor states but in the world economy," he said.

McGuinness, an official with the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems, outlined a variety of options the state could consider to restructure the system to better meet its needs.

Most of them would revise the way the state oversees vocational-technical schools and higher education and give technical offerings a greater prominence.

McGuinness outlined one option that would set up a single governing board for all universities and a separate board for the community colleges and technical schools.

Another would put the state's two major research universities — UK and the University of Louisville — under one governing board and the six regional universities under another one.

Independent, Ashland, Kentucky,
November 11, 1996

MSU program succumbs to cuts at West Liberty

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University's program for inmates at the Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex in West Liberty was one of the casualties of federal and state funding cutbacks.

That program, started in 1990, was halted in the spring of 1995.

About 150 inmates were enrolled in college classes at the time they were dropped, said Dan Hittepole, the prison's public information officer. The prison also had 30 MSU graduates that year, including five who received bachelor's degrees.

Currently, the prison has only two inmates enrolled in college, Hittepole said.

Governor asks panel to look into complaints of KSU students

By ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

FRANKFORT — Gov. Paul Patton has asked the Council on Higher Education to investigate student complaints of alleged mismanagement and problems with campus police at Kentucky State University.

The council's decision yesterday to honor Patton's wishes and investigate the situation drew fire from KSU President Mary L. Smith, who charged that the governor's request amounted to meddling in campus affairs.

"It shocks me that this has taken place, a visibly angry Smith said at yesterday's council meeting. "Whoever advised the governor on this is certainly not a friend of KSU or higher education."

Smith, who said the majority of the students' complaints were unfounded, said she felt Kentucky State was being unfairly singled out. "Every institution in this country has complaints from students almost every day," she said.

Smith, who said she had not spoken to Patton, said she didn't know why he might single KSU out, but noted that it is the state's only historically black institution.

She said the school had been unduly scrutinized before. "Here we go again, looking at KSU," she said.

But Patton said in an interview yesterday that he was not singling out Kentucky State and that its status had nothing to do with his actions.

"When there's a serious problem, it's appropriate for the governor to ask someone to look into it," he said. "It would have been exactly the same for any other university."

The controversy at KSU started two weeks ago when a group of students attended a board of regents meeting to voice complaints ranging from harassment by campus police, to mismanagement that led to an enrollment decline, to maintenance problems like roaches in dormitories.

Kentucky State later announced that it had disciplined some campus officers, but refused to give details about what it had done.

Patton, in a Nov. 1 letter to the council's chairman, Leonard Hardin, said he took the charges seriously.

"Allegations of this nature must be addressed without delay," Patton's letter read. "Kentucky State University is too valuable a resource of the Commonwealth for it to be questioned by the allega-

tions that have been made."

Governors have intervened in campus disputes before, although such cases are fairly rare. The other example most cited yesterday occurred about 10 years ago, when then-Gov. Martha Layne Collins' asked the Morehead State University board to resign after campus turmoil.

"Governors have a right, and I think it's their prerogative, to request an investigation," said council member Larry Hayes, who was Collins' Cabinet secretary.

Smith yesterday disputed the students' complaints, saying they had later retracted most of their complaints. Later, she said university officials had found that "98 percent" of the complaints were unfounded.

"We're talking about a handful of students from one dormitory," Smith said. "I say there is not a significant issue here."

KSU Board Chairman Anthony Remson, who also attended the council meeting, said he backed Smith on the matter.

"These were just routine-type complaints that students have," he said. "I still have some trouble understanding how this (investigation) will enhance things."

Student Government Association President Tracey Bush said she hadn't known of Patton's request. But she said she didn't object.

"I think it's good that he's interested in the students and in our university," she said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1996

U of L is close to 15% goal on minority stadium work

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
The Courier-Journal

University of Louisville officials said yesterday they are close to getting 15 percent of the value of work on the new University of Louisville football stadium in the hands of companies owned by women and members of racial minorities.

Concessions by five major contractors on the project have increased the share of work committed or offered to such companies to 14.4 percent from an original 3.5 percent, said Larry Owsley, U of L's vice president for administration. He said 10.7 percent of the value of the five contracts has been offered to firms owned by minorities and 3.7 percent to firms owned by women.

"This is not to say that we are now satisfied or finished with this phase of the project," U of L President John Shumaker said. Owsley said the university will push for more minority business participation on the stadium and a \$7 million training facility.

The five prime contractors, who hold contracts worth \$36.2 million, agreed to surrender to the firms some work they had planned to do themselves, Owsley said. "They've done it because of the interest of the community in moving forward and (in) inclusion on this project," he said.

The contractors' concessions — granted at the urging of the university and the leader of a campaign that raised \$27 million in corporate donations for the stadium — may have staved off a threatened lawsuit. Louisville Alderman Paul Bather, who had

earlier joined the call of civil-rights advocates for a suit alleging racial discrimination on the stadium and other projects, yesterday credited U of L with making "a real good-faith effort . . . with some very positive outcomes."

Bather said at a U of L news conference that he couldn't speak for others who'd called for a suit, but "my feeling right now is that we as a community must work with the university."

The effort to bring more minority businesses into the project translates into a golden opportunity for Derbytown Electric Co., said James White, an African American who owns the new business venture with his wife, Joyce. Derbytown has been asked to do \$747,000 worth of the almost \$4.8 million in electrical work awarded to Henderson Electric Co.

White, an electrician with 26 years' experience, said his subcontract is the result of a process that began with a minority contractors' course that U of L helped sponsor. Even before the stadium offer came, he said, Henderson Electric's co-owner, Bruce Henderson, had served as his mentor, introducing him to suppliers and

helping him get the same prices major contractors command.

"There's a lot of African-American men and there's a lot of women out there that are good tradesmen, good craftsmen," White said. "They just don't have the opportunity."

Owsley said \$860,000 worth of the structure contract, held by Wilhelm Construction Co., will go to another minority-owned firm, Harmon Construction Inc. of North Vernon, Ind. He said the company is co-owned by brothers William and Tom Harmon, both of whom hold U of L degrees.

Stadium fund-drive leader Malcolm Chancey, chairman and chief executive officer of Bank One, Kentucky, promised to try to make sure minority businesses get a substantial share of remaining work on the stadium complex and on subsequent major projects in the Louisville area.

He said the conflict over stadium contracting shows the importance of helping minority-owned companies thrive, "so that when we get to the end of a project like this, we've got a critical mass locally that we can draw on."

STADIUM WORK FOR MINORITY FIRMS

Company (winning bidder)	Amount	Committed to minorities	Offered to minorities	%
Wilhelm Construction Co.	\$9,924,000	\$900,000	\$600,000	15
Sullivan & Cozart Inc.	\$11,626,000	\$1,242,225		11
Ram Engineering Inc.	\$6,483,000	\$425,000	\$950,000	21
Henderson Electric Co.	\$4,779,000	\$747,000		16
Bodemann Mechanical Contractors Inc.	\$3,378,000	\$340,000		10

BY MARC NORTON, THE COURIER-JOURNAL

Shumaker promised that the university would work with the Chamber of Commerce and other partners to help minority-owned firms get started and become competitive.

Special-needs students take classes at Asbury

By **KIMBERLY N. MARTIN**
CENTRAL KENTUCKY BUREAU

WILMORE — When Bryan Fife walks through the halls of Asbury College's Luce Center, students slap high-fives with him. Others call out his name and open their arms to embrace him.

Here Fife, 19, has found the acceptance that has eluded him at Jessamine County High School, where he's a junior.

"They're mean to me there," Fife said of the high school.

Fife, who has Down syndrome, is one of seven Jessamine County High School special education students who take classes a couple of days each week at the college. In some cases, college students work with the special education students.

The arrangement is part of the College Connections program that involves Jessamine County and Asbury College students. It started last fall for special education students between 18 and 21 years of age.

Other schools in the state have relationships with colleges, but

none is as extensive as College Connections. In fact, it's innovative even by national standards, said special education teacher Meada Hall.

She and other teachers from the high school are often invited to teach others around the country how to create similar programs.

That's because special education teachers often struggle to find appropriate environments for those students who are older than their high school peers, said Stephanie Wheatley Rankin, a special education teacher at the high school.

Asbury College, which already had students doing their practicum at the high school, seemed like a natural solution.

"Usually college is a privilege for everyone. But it was a privilege that was never accessible for children with disabilities," Rankin said.

Now all seven of the high school's special education students who are 18 and older take at least two classes each week at Asbury. The classes range from physical education to ecology. Once they finish with their courses, some go to campus jobs; others eat lunch in the college cafeteria.

Some of the material in those classes is over the heads of the high school students, who take the classes tuition-free.

But the key to the program is the socialization and involvement of the students, said Merrelyn Carmichael, a vocational educator at the high school.

"This gives them appropriate role models, and they're getting to do the activities others take for granted," Carmichael said.

The interaction is also good for Asbury students and professors, said Roy Lauter, the director

of the program on Asbury's campus.

For example, students majoring in physical education take a class on developing programs for people with disabilities. Before the program with the high school started, the class was all lecture and theory, but no hands-on experience.

Now students help those who use wheelchairs to swim and others with disabilities to lift weights.

Initially the prospect of working with disabled students was intimidating, said Jason Tate, 20, who is majoring in physical education health.

He questioned whether he'd know what to do, whether he'd unintentionally hurt them.

"Now, it's just wonderful," said Tate, who wants to incorporate special-needs children into his programs in the future. "This is more satisfying" than working with other children.

In time, the program will expand to include overnight stays in campus dorms and trips with college students out of the country during spring break.

The underlying goal of all of the programs is to increase the community's receptiveness to special-needs students and to increase the students' independence, Carmichael said.

There's even a school-sponsored support group for parents that meets every six weeks or so. It provides parents with tips on how to ensure that the independence achieved during high school continues after graduation.

Stephanie Thompson, Bryan Fife's mother, was a little skeptical of all of those efforts at first. She worried her son would have a harder time fitting in at college than he did at high school.

"When I saw what a difference it made in him, I was just delighted," said Thompson, who saw Fife's confidence increase with each visit. "He feels like he's a part of society."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1996

PRIVATE COLLEGES SHOULD PUMP SOME IRON

FIERCE WIND blustered across the swells of Bluegrass farmland.

Inside a jammed Shaker meeting room, the air moved gently.

College presidents seldom are lowhanded, although Kentucky has had some notable exceptions.

At last week's Shakertown Roundtable on "The Future of Private Higher Education in Kentucky," the assembled private college presidents moved their discussion along on quiet puffs of rhetoric. But some real frustration and real anxiety were apparent.



DAVID HAWPE

They know Gov. Patton is mulling a revamp of post-secondary education, and they feel left out of the deliberations.

This was an imposing group at Shakertown — one of the most impressive concentrations of insight to Kentucky higher education since A. D. Albright dined alone.

So what concerns did the "privates" bring to the Roundtable?

1. While some 45 percent of state students now go to needy students at

private colleges, another \$15 million is necessary to serve all the qualified students who apply. Each year, 20,000 students' requests for state aid are rejected for lack of funds. That's a huge shortfall. And too many youngsters are running up huge debts to pay their way.

2. Centre President Mike Adams argued the cost of both public and private education has risen so high that we should be thinking about raising the family income ceiling for state aid. That's the only way many deserving middle-income kids can qualify. And remember, it costs as much, or more, to keep a convict at LaGrange Reformatory as it does to send him through Centre College.

3. The state could "buy seats" — could contract for needed educational services — at private schools, rather than spend very dear dollars to create them at nearby state universities. However, the very structure the Governor has put in place almost assures that his revamp won't involve affiliation and collaboration between the public schools and the "privates." State budget guru Ron Carson asked the Shakertown group, "Is it government's job to provide services, or is it to insure that services are provided?" Mr. Carson's answer: "It obviously ought to be the latter." That's good news for the private institutions.

I hope the Governor will be open and innovative on such issues.

I don't know what the right answers are, but I do know that the "privates" ought to be in the public policy conversation.

The discussions will ramble past lots of concerns, some of which were mentioned at the Shakertown meeting by Gary Cox, who runs the state Council on Higher Education:

1. We force public institutions to compete for students by keying their state funds to the number of students they enroll. (This has obvious implications for the private schools.) In the future, we simply must begin to create other incentives for building greater quality into faculties and programs.

2. Despite the wide scatter of community colleges and technical schools in Kentucky, there are still too many places where nothing much is available. Technology may help solve the problem, and the Governor has a special interest in such solutions. (But will universal access draw more students into the public system and away from the private schools?)

At about this point, the Shakertown discussion was warming up. By my watch, it took two hours and 20 minutes for civility to wear thin.

Fred Mullinax, who heads the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities, rose to say that private institutions endure government regulation but get no appreciable public money — the worst of both worlds. Mr. Cox replied that the Council doesn't regulate the privates.

Wade Mountz of Louisville questioned the fiscal, and educational, wisdom of Western Kentucky University's bringing a nursing program to Owensboro, where private

schools already offer such training. Somebody behind me whispered, "Ask him how much the private programs were charging students."

About here I thought to myself, "This finally is degenerating into a good old hard-edged Kentucky political debate."

The next high point for me was some straight talk from Roy Peterson, current secretary of the Education Cabinet, who already has dismissed one report to the Governor on higher education reform as "pablum" — as the "typical thing you get from university presidents."

Dr. Peterson has news for anybody who thinks Gov. Patton is simply going to "send the Brink's truck to the door" with a load of new tax money with which to remake higher education, public or private.

All these things will be worked out politically, and that's where I think our fine private institutions have failed in the past. They have developed no real political muscle. They have no political arm that can grab the public policy process around the neck and flex.

As Lexington attorney Bill Lear, a legislative veteran, told the group, the "privates" just haven't been much in evidence around Frankfort. And that's not political bluster. It's a truth worth acting on.

David Hawpe's column appears Sundays and Wednesdays in The Forum.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1996

Private college offers free tuition to jobless

Lindsey Wilson College announced yesterday that it will provide free tuition to south-central Kentucky workers affected by recent factory layoffs and shutdowns. The college said all displaced workers who qualify for Job Training Partnership Act and Trade Readjustment Act assistance will be allowed to attend the four-year, private college free. The school also created the Lindsey Wilson Job Retraining Scholarship. It will be awarded to all people affected by the layoffs, not only those eligible for free tuition under the other programs. The amount of scholarship will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The Lindsey Wilson Career Services Center also will provide free job assistance to laid off workers. Hundreds of workers in the area have been hit by layoffs recently, including 800 at two Fruit of the Loom plants in southern Kentucky plants.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1996

College to aid displaced workers

COLUMBIA, Ky. — Lindsey Wilson College announced yesterday that it will provide free tuition to south-central Kentucky workers hit by recent factory layoffs and shutdowns.

The college said all displaced workers who qualify for assistance under the Job Training Partnership Act and the Trade Readjustment Act will be allowed to attend the four-year, private college for free.

The school also created the Lindsey Wilson Job Retraining Scholarship. It will be awarded to all people affected by the layoffs, in amounts to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

The Lindsey Wilson Career Services Center also will provide free job assistance to laid-off workers.

Hundreds of workers in the area have been hit by layoffs recently, including 800 at two Fruit of the Loom plants.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1996

Science fair to provide 50 college scholarships

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOUISVILLE — Twenty Kentucky colleges and universities have committed to offering 50 scholarships to participants at the International Science and Engineering Fair, Gov. Paul Patton said yesterday.

The fair, in Louisville May 10-16, is expected to draw 1,200 or more high school students.

"We expect that this scholarship money will encourage many of the best and brightest science students from Kentucky and the world to attend college in the commonwealth," Patton said.

The fair also will be a showcase for science education, which should inspire Kentucky students to pursue scientific careers, Patton said.

Roy Peterson, secretary of the Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet, said the scholarships would collectively be worth at least \$250,000 a year. Many would be for four years, Peterson said.

Participating are: Alice Lloyd College, Belknap College, Berea College, Brescia College, Cumberland College, Eastern Kentucky University, Georgetown College and Kentucky State University.

Also, Kentucky Wesleyan College, Lindsey Wilson College, Morehead State University, Murray State University, Northern Kentucky University, Pikeville College, Sullivan College, Transylvania University, Union College, University of Kentucky, University of Louisville and Western Kentucky University.

Indiana University Southeast gains MBA accreditation

C-J Southern Indiana Bureau

NEW ALBANY, Ind. — The master of business administration degree program at Indiana University Southeast has won national accreditation less than five years after it began.

The accreditation from the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business in St. Louis says the MBA program has met the organization's quality standards. Of more than 700 master's-level business programs in the country, 304 have the organization's accreditation.

It is highly unusual for such a new business program to gain accreditation, but IUS's process was accelerated because it already had an accredited undergraduate pro-

gram, said Milton Blood, the organization's director of accreditation.

The accreditation process takes two years, with the first year spent in a review by the school's faculty and the second in a review by a committee of outside business-school administrators and professors.

The accreditation, approved Thursday by the organization's board of directors, lasts for 10 years. The undergraduate program was reaccredited for 10 years.

IUS started its MBA program in January 1992 and has 29 graduates and 140 students. It is included in the Indiana-Kentucky tuition reciprocity agreement, so Kentuckians can pay in-state tuition — \$140.15 per credit hour.

Around-the-world folk-art sale set

MOREHEAD — The Kentucky Folk Art Center museum store will have an around-the-world Christmas sale beginning Wednesday.

In addition to one-of-a-kind folk art made by Kentucky artists, the sale will also include beaded dolls from South Africa, nativity ornaments from Peru, Mexican jewelry, courtship baubles from Thailand and children's wooden puzzles from Sri Lanka.

Proceeds from the sales support the educational mission of the center.

The museum store is at the corner of University Boulevard and Second Street. The hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturday.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Tuesday November 12, 1996

State university system under scrutiny

By CHARLES WOLFE
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FRANKFORT — It was an outsider's assessment that Kentucky is being doomed by its approach to postsecondary education.

He said its multiple systems — eight public universities, 14 community colleges under the University of Kentucky and a string of vocational-technical schools under the Workforce Development Cabinet — are not organized to compete globally or even with surrounding states.

"You have many excellent facilities, many excellent people. ... I think you have much more here than you may recognize," Aims McGuinness told Gov. Paul Patton and other members of the Task Force on Postsecondary Education on Monday.

But, McGuinness added, the people, programs and facilities are not focused on clear public and institutional priorities. They are widely dispersed and prone to debilitating turf battles that pit institutions, and sometimes whole regions of the state, against each other, he said.

For the task force, it was the latest in a string of rather gloomy assessments by consultants hired to scrutinize the way Kentucky educates people beyond high school. The issues run the gamut from adult literacy to university research.

The review was instigated by Patton, who is expected at some point to seek action from

the General Assembly but has not yet made a push.

Patton said McGuinness' report was "provocative" but added: "I want to say up front, again, I haven't decided on anything."

McGuinness laid out some options he said state policy makers should consider. All would entail changes for the state Council on Higher Education and the state's policy for financing postsecondary education.

In McGuinness' various options, the council would be restructured or replaced altogether. Community colleges might be taken from UK and placed under a separate board for community and technical colleges. UK and the University of Louisville might be placed under one governing board, the six regional universities under another.

"Organizational structure is a means, not an end in itself," McGuinness said. But too often, "people lose the point" and become fixated on the bureaucracy, he said.

In each of McGuinness' options, funding that historically has been based on enrollment would be changed. The institutions would be rewarded for collaboration and change.

"I think it is a balance between enforcement and incentives," McGuinness said. "The truth is that these systems work when they're really backed with financial incentives that support what people are inclined to do, anyway."

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MSU ARCHIVES

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1639 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Saturday November 16, 1996

MSU regents eye report on scholarship program

\$2.3 million in non-athletic awards given in '95-'96

By MADELYNN COLDIRON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University may be taking a look at the way it awards its scholarships.

The university's Board of Regents Friday received a long-awaited report on the institutional scholarship program, which provided students with \$2.3 million in non-athletic scholarships and awards in the 1995-96 school year. That figure does not include foundation or athletic scholarships.

MSU President Ronald Eaglin said he questioned the amount of scholarship money the university provides when he took the helm four years ago, but has come to better understand why the sum is so large. But, he told regents, "we have to be more intelligent in how we do this."

The university beefed up its scholarship program because of enrollment declines, in an effort to attract students who might otherwise have gone to another school.

"Once this started, it never left," Eaglin said. "But I don't

know another alternative at this point in time. ... We have become dependent on those students coming."

The institutional scholarship money also has become more important in recent years as a source of financial aid. Student loans have almost tripled in the past five years, while federal and state grants to MSU students have increased just 12 percent, noted Tim Rhodes, director of financial aid.

In comparison with the \$2.3 million MSU awarded in institutional scholarships last year, Murray State University gave students just over \$1 million, while Eastern Kentucky University students also received \$1 million, according to scholarship offices at those schools.

Eaglin asked board members and university staff for suggestions on improving the scholarship program. MSU may be giving too much money to too few students, he added. By spreading the dollars among more students, "we may be able to attract many other students," Eaglin explained.

Board member John Rosenberg noted that about one-quarter of MSU's students attend extended campus sites and suggested the university look at increasing the percentage of scholarships and awards to those students.

The report shows that the university awarded 1,837 scholarships to 1,306 students in the 1995-96 school year, with some receiving multiple awards. Freshmen received 38 percent of the scholarship money. Out-of-state students got 13 percent of the pie. Eighty-seven percent of the money went to students who live in the university's 22-county service area — which may be significant in terms of keeping well-educated students in the region after they graduate.

MSU offers about 20 types of institutional scholarships, ranging from \$300 per semester to \$4,000 per year.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1996

Problems at KSU

You reported that Kentucky State University newspaper editor Cory Brown is bemoaning flagging enrollments and a host of deteriorating conditions at KSU while at the same time stating that "Kentucky State University, with all its problems and situations, does not want or need a white president or administration running it." Surely Brown must be aware that President Mary Smith's administrative appointments are already overwhelmingly black. I wonder if it has occurred to Brown that an institution of higher learning might function best if members of its administration were selected on the basis of qualifications rather than skin color.

Brown also seems to overlook the fact that his education at Kentucky State — a

public institution — has been subsidized by the mostly white taxpayers of the state. For some unfathomable reason he seems to feel that being black justifies racist attitudes and remarks. Imagine the hue and cry that would ensue if the editor of The Kentucky Kernel called for prohibiting blacks from the University of Kentucky's presidency and administration or if the newspaper editor at Morehead State University went on record as opining that that university could only be effectively administered by whites of Appalachian heritage.

Racial discrimination in any form is just plain wrong. One needs to look no further than KSU's disorganized and disintegrating management situation and accompanying waste of our tax dollars to see a sad example.

EMILY ADAMS
LEXINGTON

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1996

College to aid workers who lose jobs

Workers who will lose their jobs as a result of several Central Kentucky garment-plant closings may be eligible for two free years of a college education through Campbellsville University, the school has announced.

The program offers free tuition for up to two years for work toward an associate's, bachelor's or master's degree, and a daily transportation allowance.

Campbellsville is also offering a Saturday afternoon seminar, "Surviving Layoffs," Nov. 23 from 1 to 5 p.m. It will cover the emotional and physical effects of a layoff, ways to prepare for a job interview, and a review of job openings available in Central Kentucky.

The first 50 people to register will receive a copy of the book "How to Survive a Layoff." To register, call Paula Foster at (502) 789-5251 Monday through Friday, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

For information about the free tuition program, call Campbellsville's Office of Admissions at (800) 264-6014.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1996

BOBSLEDDING

Shimer takes opener: Brian Shimer, a former Morehead State University football player, won the season-opener in four-man bobsled in Winterberg, Germany, yesterday, edging Italy's Guenther Huber and fellow American Jim Herberich. Shimer drove his team to a combined time over three runs of 2 minutes, 46.86 seconds. Huber finished at 2:47.10, while Herberich was at 2:47.40.

Colleges turn textile layoffs into opportunity

BY GAIL GIBSON

SOUTH-CENTRAL KENTUCKY BUREAU

First there was the bad news:

One after another, the sewing plants that have been bedrock employers in towns across South-Central Kentucky have cut workers or closed their doors.

Fruit of the Loom said last month that about 400 jobs at its factories in Jamestown and Campbellsville would be lost.

Soon after, OshKosh B'Gosh said it would close its last remaining plant in nearby Columbia by March, taking 413 jobs.

Now, the area's two prominent private colleges have stepped up with efforts to wring some good news out of the bad.

Lindsey Wilson College in Columbia and Campbellsville University in Campbellsville are reaching out to workers affected by the cuts with offers of counseling, career planning and free tuition — made possibly mainly by the state-run dislocated workers program.

The schools stand to gain plenty of new students by drawing in workers who want retraining or more education. But school officials say the workers and communities will see the greatest benefit.

"Some people are actually very pleased about the possibilities that layoffs are going to bring to them," said Paula Blanton Foster, director of academic outreach at Camp-

bellsville. "Some of them have felt locked into a certain type of work because of lack of education, and this is going to open up some new doors to them."

At Campbellsville, school officials are promoting the school's involvement in the dislocated workers' program and holding a free seminar Saturday aimed at helping workers deal with the physical and emotional aspects of a layoff.

At nearby Lindsey Wilson, school officials also are touting the government grants for tuition, which are part of the federal Job Training Partnership Act.

Lindsey Wilson also is creating a job retraining scholarship designed in part to help people who are indirectly hurt by the plant closings, said Traci Pooler, director of the evening college.

"A woman called yesterday who ran a day care ... She only keeps five children, but all five of those children, their parents work at OshKosh," Pooler said. "She already knows she's losing those kids, so basically, she's out of a job now."

"As small as Adair County is, we're seeing that ripple effect big time," Pooler said.

Campbellsville and Lindsey Wilson aren't unique. Workers who qualify can use the government tuition assistance at technical, public and private schools across the state, said Bryan Armstrong, a spokesman for the state's Workforce Development Cabinet.

Last year, the program paid out \$4 million to help 10,000 displaced workers, Armstrong said.

Workers qualify for the program through regional employment services offices. Tuition grants — available for up to two years — are paid directly to the schools.

Vocational schools are active in the program, Armstrong said. He said the Somerset campus of Kentucky Tech also has been working with employees who will be affected by cuts at OshKosh and Fruit of the Loom.

Analysts say textile and apparel workers are largely losing their jobs to foreign labor markets that pay lower wages. During the past three years, Kentucky has lost 4,200 jobs in the industry. Because the workers can't expect to find similar work to replace the lost jobs, many must learn new skills to compete in the job market.

That gives the schools good reason to vie for their attention.

"Yeah, there's some competition going on," said Pooler of Lindsey Wilson. "But truthfully, I think it's a good thing, because I think we're all trying ... We're benefiting people, whether they go here or whether they go there. We're giving people an opportunity that they might not have otherwise."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1996

Committee endorses football for Northern Kentucky

From AP and Special Dispatches

A committee yesterday gave the green light to establishing a football program at Northern Kentucky University. Committee members said football will help draw alumni contributions and students, but academics will remain Northern's priority.

"Intercollegiate athletics will enhance that," committee chairman Bill Erpenbeck said. "It will give a social life on campus. All the universities are trying to recruit students, and it will help us be more competitive with other public and private institutions."

The committee recommended hir-

ing a coach by next spring. The team would begin play in the fall of 1998 in NCAA Division II.

The proposal is to build a football field, track and women's softball field. No cost estimate was made, but the committee said the community would contribute money and in-kind help. Erpenbeck, a builder, for example, said his crews would move earth.

The committee estimated the operational costs of a football program would be \$308,000 per year. Erpenbeck said a student fee for athletics would help pay for that. Advertising on the scoreboard and on the program as well as fund-raising events

AROUND KENTUCKIANA

also would bring in money, he said.

The committee will present the report to the school's board of regents on Nov. 20.

MOREHEAD STATE
(7-20, 2-14)

Legendary for his sideline antics, Morehead State University coach Dick Fick has never been one to shy away from making a statement when he felt the situation warranted.

He chose to make one at the Ohio Valley Conference's recent basketball media-day activities in Nashville, Tenn. While his colleagues showed up in suits and sport coats, Fick approached the dais in a coach's standard jogging gear.

"I wear this because I'm a coach," said Fick, who is beginning what appears to be his last season at Morehead. "If I could, I would have brought a whistle and put that around my neck."

In 1994-95, Fick became only the third Morehead coach to be named OVC Coach of the Year since the league's inception in 1948. However, last season's team lost its final 11 games to give him a 56-82 overall record at Morehead, which largely explains why school officials declined to extend his contract.

"I have a contract that ends March 31, and that's it," Fick said. "There's no guarantee I'll coach in this league again, and I'm not real excited about that."

"I'd be a much richer man had I taken a little bit of a settlement, but I want to coach here. . . . I want to honor the last year of my contract. My son (Jeff) is a (manager), and he's my best friend, and I want to coach with him this year, as many games as I can."

Whether his team can make similarly bold statements remains to be seen. The Eagles return only one starter in guard Doug Wyciskalla and will look to five newcomers and several of last season's reserves to turn things around.

The new faces include guard Hezzie Boone, who starred at Fern Creek High and spent one season at Olney (Ill.) Central College before transferring to Morehead; former Indiana All-Star Lee Coomler, a guard from Kokomo; and forward Jeremy Prater.

Fick hopes several holdovers pick up the slack, among them forward Chris Stone, guard Ted Docks, 6-9 center Luke Lloyd and 6-8 frontcourt player Cole Indestad.

"There's some talent here, and it can develop, and that's what I did before," Fick said. "It's frustrating because you like to be able to do it again, but I'm going to give this team the absolute best I can."

EAGLES AT A GLANCE

Head coach: Dick Fick (fifth season, 56-82).

Assistants: Mark Joffe, Kevin Smith.

1995-96: 7-20 (2-14 OVC).

Home court: Johnson Arena (6,500).

Key losses: Guard Mark Kinnaird (13.8 ppg); center Marlon Witherspoon (10.9 ppg; 9.2 rpg); forward Mike Scroggins (12.4 ppg); guard Mark Majick (10.3 ppg).

Strengths: Guard Doug Wyciskalla (11.0 ppg, 36.2% three-point shooter) brings a lot of ability. He also was a co-leader in steals with 35. Center Luke Lloyd,

now 6-10, is expected to further develop. Fick also likes team's shooting and leadership and is high on several newcomers.

Weaknesses: Inside play could be a problem, but the biggest bugaboo is that this team simply lacks seasoning. Only two seniors dot the roster.

Keys to the season: Returnees such as Ted Docks, Chris Stone, Cole Indestad and Luke Lloyd — all reserves last season — need to step forward. Plus, help must come from several newcomers, especially guards Hezzie Boone (Louisville Fern Creek) and Lee Coomler and forwards David Harrison (Louisville Doss/Sullivan College) and Jeremy Prater.

Roster**Probable starters**

No.	Name	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Cl.	PPG	RPG	APG	FG%	FT%
10	Ted Docks	G	5-10	155	So.	3.0	1.8	2.2	31.3	71.4
12	Doug Wyciskalla	G	6-2	190	Sr.	11.0	2.3	2.6	36.1	74.2
25	Luke Lloyd	C	6-9	190	So.	3.2	3.5	0.9	34.5	31.3
30	Chris Stone	F	6-7	205	Jr.	2.9	2.1	0.2	47.1	48.3
33	David Harrison	F	6-4	185	So.					

a-Transfer from Louisville's Sullivan College.

Probable reserves

3	Heston Beverly	G	6-1	170	Jr.	1.5	0.1	0.3	40.9	50.0
11	Matt Spurlock	G	5-10	150	So.	0.7	0.2	0.4	30.0	60.0
24	Kyle Sherman	G	6-3	165	So.	0.4	0.7	0.3	31.3	50.0
52	Cole Indestad	C	6-8	225	Sr.	0.8	0.6	0.2	66.7	0.0

Freshmen/transfers

Player, hometown	Pos.	Ht.	Wt.	Cl.	Stats
13-Hezzie Boone, Louisville-b	G	6-0	182	So.	unavailable
14-Jeremy Webb, Olive Hill, Ky.	F	6-5	205	Fr.	unavailable
21-Jeremy Prater, West Chester, Ohio-c	F	6-5	195	So.	unavailable
22-Lee Coomler, Kokomo, Ind.	G	6-5	191	Fr.	22.0 ppg 6.0 rpg

b-Transfer from Olney (Ill.) Central College; c-Transfer from Moberly (Mo.) Area Community College.

Schedule

Date	Opponent	Time	Jan. 18	TENNESSEE-MARTIN	7:45
Nov. 24	at Tennessee	2:00	Jan. 20	MURRAY STATE	7:45
Nov. 30	ASBURY	2:00	Jan. 25	at Tennessee State	8:30
Dec. 3	at George Mason	7:30	Jan. 27	at Austin Peay	8:45
D 6-7	Southwest Missouri Tourney .. (Mississippi Valley, Troy State)		Jan. 30	at Middle Tennessee	8:00
Dec. 14	at Marshall	7:30	Feb. 3	at Tennessee Tech	8:45
Dec. 22	at Dayton	2:00	Feb. 8	SOUTHEAST MISSOURI	7:45
Dec. 23	MARIAN	7:30	Feb. 10	EASTERN ILLINOIS	8:30
Jan. 4	TENNESSEE TECH	7:45	Feb. 13	at Eastern Kentucky	8:30
Jan. 6	MIDDLE TENNESSEE	7:45	Feb. 15	at Murray State	5:00
Jan. 11	at Eastern Illinois	3:00	Feb. 17	at Tennessee-Martin	8:30
Jan. 13	at Southeast Missouri	8:45	Feb. 20	TENNESSEE STATE	7:45
Jan. 16	EASTERN KENTUCKY	7:45	Feb. 22	AUSTIN PEAY	7:45

UofL salaries to adjust for past inequity

1,600 women might get raises to correct for discrimination

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Up to 1,600 women who work at the University of Louisville might get raises to correct past gender discrimination, school officials announced yesterday.

The university will spend \$600,000 to adjust pay among its female hourly wage workers — employees such as secretaries, clerks, custodians, painters and laboratory animal technicians.

An internal study found that women in those jobs earned on average 22 cents an hour less than men in similar positions, said UofL President John Shumaker.

The move was greeted with enthusiasm from women's groups at the university, which have long lobbied for changes.

"We're very pleased," said Mary Hawkesworth, a political science professor and chairwoman of UofL's Commission on the Status of Women. "It's the result of many years of hard labor."

Shumaker said an internal university committee will now review individual cases where women are paid less than men for comparable jobs. The committee members will look for differences in seniority and experience, and adjust pay if there are still gaps, he said.

That process should be done by Dec. 1, he said.

"We have a universitywide commitment to rectify pay inequities," Shumaker said. "This is the most comprehensive study I've ever been involved with."

The university also will study the salaries paid to female faculty members and administrators and correct

any inequities that exist there, Shumaker said. That study should be done early next year, he said.

A university task force on the status of women in 1994 found that women were underpaid compared to men in all categories except for newly hired assistant professors, Hawkesworth said.

The worst gaps were among the hourly wage workers — a field that is also the most female-dominated, she said.

"We recommended that that issue be addressed first," she said. "They are the worst-paid employees of the university, and their economic needs are more urgent."

UofL officials said they hadn't determined yet how much money might be needed to address disparities in faculty pay. But Hawkesworth said the 1994 study found that women who had comparable seniority with men in similar academic fields generally earned 15 to 18 percent less.

"This is just the first step in a long process," she said.

Nationally, pay-equity issues have provoked controversy — and even some lawsuits from men — on other campuses. For instance, professors at Virginia Commonwealth University and Northern Arizona University sued after women received equity raises.

The University of Kentucky has addressed the issue of gender equity in salaries in the past.

In 1990, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Status of Women at the University of Kentucky produced a report that documented, among other problems, pay inequities among men and women holding similar jobs. Two male professors later disputed those findings, but the committee stood behind them.

UK in 1991 then spent a total of \$575,000 on salary increases based on equity, said T. Lynn Williamson,

associate director of human resources. A total of 991 employees — 618 women and 373 men — got raises because the university determined they were paid less than other workers with similar experience, he said.

Carolyn Bratt, a UK law professor who was co-chair of the 1990 study, said the initial increase was a positive step. But UK needs to revisit the issue, she said.

"It's past time for it again," she said. "They do it, but the things that caused the differentials in the first place start creeping back in."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Friday November 15, 1996

IN OUR VIEW

The real issue

Change is how schools are governed at heart of higher education reform

Kentucky Speaker of the House Jody Richards best summarized Monday's meeting of the Task Force on Postsecondary Education when he said: "It succeeded in antagonizing everyone. I don't think anyone left happy, and that may be good."

What caused the consternation were suggestions by an outside consultant, Aims McGinnis, on changing how Kentucky's state universities, community colleges and postsecondary vocational-technical schools are governed.

Governance clearly is the most controversial question facing the task force — and the most important. When all is said and done, the best way to improve cooperation, reduce duplication and end destructive competition between the states universities, community colleges and vocational schools is to change how they are governed. The present system of having separate boards for each state university, having the University of Kentucky control the community colleges, and having the Workforce Development Cabinet govern the vocational-technical schools encourages competition and inefficiency.

Essentially, the task force has two choices if it hopes to bring about the type of changes in higher education envisioned by Gov. Paul Patton:

► Increase the power of the

Council on High Education in governing universities and community colleges.

► Create a new system of governance.

Among the options are the creation of a super board to oversee all state universities; the creation of one board to oversee the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville and another for the regional universities; and the formation of a board to oversee the community colleges and vocational-technical schools.

These are not new and radical ideas. In neighboring Tennessee for example, there is one board for the University of Tennessee and its branch campuses (UT-Martin, UT-Chattanooga, etc.), and another for the regional universities (Austin Peay, Middle Tennessee, etc.) and community colleges. A number of states have separate boards for community colleges and vocational schools. In other words, proposals that are controversial in Kentucky have been in place in other states for years.

We're not ready to jump on the bandwagon in support of a specific plan for governance, but we're convinced dramatic changes are needed if Kentucky is to develop an outstanding system of higher education.

McGinnis may have made everyone mad, but at least he forced the task force to look at the most important aspect of its work.

No college here

Giving inmates a chance to earn college credit is a wise investment

The demise of college classes in Kentucky's prisons is an example of good politics leading to bad policy. In the long run, allowing inmates the chance to work toward college degrees saves the state far more money than it costs.

The beginning of the end for college classes behind bars came in 1994 when Congress voted to bar prisoners from receiving Pell Grants. That was good politics, and this newspaper supported that decision. With only so much money to distribute to college students, Pell Grants should go to law-abiding citizens, not convicted felons.

At the same time, we encouraged the Kentucky General Assembly to allocate enough money to the Department of Corrections to allow the continuation of college courses. Unfortunately, that has not happened.

Why should those who have committed crimes against society be allowed to take college courses in prison? The best answer to that is those inmates who have earned college credit are far less likely to return to crime — and ultimately prison — once released.

Until spring of 1995, about 150 inmates at the Eastern Kentucky Correctional Complex in West Liberty were enrolled in college courses offered by Morehead State University. About 30 inmates earned degrees from MSU in 1995, said Dan Hittepole, the prison's public information officer.

The recidivism rate for inmates who have earned college credit is 75 percent lower than the rate for the general prison population.

College is a viable option for only a small percentage of inmates. Those entering the state's prisons are more likely to be in need of high school equivalency degrees or vocational training than college courses. Fortunately, literacy and GED programs and some vocational courses still are offered behind bars.

But college is no longer an option for those who have both the aptitude and the desire to work toward a degree while incarcerated. By not spending a few hundred dollars a year to help a prisoner earn a college degree, the state is increasing the chances of that inmate returning to prison, where it costs the state a minimum of \$14,000 a year to house him.

We realize that there are many who think prisons should only be places of punishment, but Kentuckians who still believe some inmates can turn their lives around should ask their legislators to include funding that will return college classes to prisons.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1996

Prison break

Spending a little on inmate education can go a long way

Often the most important thing in education is learning which questions to ask.

When Congress cut college grants for state and federal prisoners, there was a bad case of asking the wrong ones.

The move to cut Pell grants for prisoners came with the Omnibus Crime bill of 1994.

That cut was the answer to a question that, in many variations, was phrased something like this: Should convicted criminals get college aid before law-abiding citizens? The answer, if the question is put that way, is simple. No.

There are, however, other ways to phrase the question. Try putting it this way: Is \$1,500 a year for education a better investment than \$30,000 (more or less) for imprisonment?

Or ask another question: Is it better for 65 to 70 percent of prisoners to return to prison than 10 or 15 percent? Or another: If less than 1 percent of Pell grants goes to prisoners and no law-abiding students are, as a result, denied grants, is it still a bad idea?

We began thinking of these questions after reading stories by The Associated Press that documented a drop in the number of

state prison inmates who took college classes from 799 to about 25 since the Pell grants were cut.

After reading those stories, we asked a few questions of two Eastern Kentucky University professors who had taught at Blackburn Correctional Complex and the Federal Medical Center (when it was the Federal Correctional Institution), both in Lexington.

What were the students like, we wondered? "They were probably the best students I've ever had anywhere," said Larry Chase, a history teacher.

Why should prisoners who, after all, have committed crimes, be given a free education? "You do want to give them the tools to change their lives," said Richard Freed, an English teacher. And if that is the goal, Freed added, taking away the grants "is the worst thing that you could do."

The irony of the crime bill that cut the grants is that it also appropriated more than \$30 billion, most of it for more police and prisons, while cutting the \$200 million in grants that give some prisoners the tools to be law-abiding taxpayers.

We have one final question: Does that make any sense?

ACC exceeds \$2 million Partners in Pride goal

397 institutions, people made donations

By GEORGE WOLFFORD
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

ASHLAND — Ashland Community College announced Friday night its \$2 million Partners in Progress fund-raising campaign had surpassed its goal, bringing in \$2.1 million.

Paul W. Chellgren, president and chief executive officer of Ashland Inc. who served as honorary chairman for the campaign, thanked donors and volunteers during an announcement celebration in the Ashland Plaza Hotel.

Chellgren thanked 80 volunteers for investing their time and said they helped bring in 573 donations from 397 institutions and individuals. Some made more than one donation.

He also thanked donors for investing their money to help ACC enter the 21st century.

"Since 1938, ACC has served Northeastern Kentucky with quality educational programs and services," he said. "ACC's success is due, in large part, to the ongoing support of the communities it serves."

The campaign was started in 1994 with a survey of community leaders to determine short- and long-range needs of the college. They focused on three areas where the money will be spent — scholarships, professional development for faculty and training programs for the work force in the area, said Christine Anderson, who managed the campaign.

Major gifts to the Partners in Progress fund included:

► \$250,000 from The Mansbach Foundation, with \$235,000 earmarked for a scholarship endowment honoring Mansbach Metal Co. founders Joseph and Sylvia Mansbach and \$15,000 for the ACC library Walthall Reading Room.

► \$200,000 from The Ashland Inc. Foundation, the charitable arm of Ashland Inc., with \$100,000 designated for scholarship/talent grant endowment and a similar amount for the Center for Workplace Quality endowment.

► \$250,000 from King's Daughters' Medical Center board for professional faculty and staff development.

► \$800,000 in property, appraised on a cost-replacement basis, from Ashland attorney/CPA Harold Kelley and his late wife, Rufe Kennard Kelley.

Recognition awards were presented during the ceremony to Chellgren and to co-chairmen John H. Mays and Robert C. Ball. Mays, former chairman of the board of First American Bank, also heads the newly formed ACC Community College Foundation with Ball as vice president.

Also recognized were members of the campaign's executive committee, Martha Johnson, director of corporate community relations at Ashland Inc.; Sonny Martin, attorney; Sue Moore, president of Ed Moore Carpets & Interiors; John Stewart, president of Big Sandy Furniture Inc.; P. Bruce Leslie, attorney; and Edward

Maddox, retired Armco executive.

Campus members of the executive committee who were honored were George Livingston, professor and chairman of the physical sciences division; Mary Lou Lykins, humanities division office assistant; and Willie McCullough, dean of student affairs.

Dr. Anthony Newberry, vice chancellor of academic affairs for the University of Kentucky Community College System, said the 14 community colleges across the state have thus far raised or committed \$35,689,621, with each college's fund remaining in its community.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL • FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1996

Threat of lawsuit over U of L stadium is off, alderman says

Contractors will shift some work to firms owned by minorities

"Buy your seats, buy your pizza — let's go."

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
The Courier-Journal

Alderman Paul Bather,
declaring the dispute
over contracts resolved

The threat of a civil-rights lawsuit over contracts on the new University of Louisville football stadium is "off the table," Alderman Paul Bather said yesterday.

Bather issued his peace declaration at a gathering of key figures in the effort to expand the number of minority-owned companies involved in the project. He also said there would be no boycott of the Papa John's Pizza chain, for which the privately funded stadium will be named. Papa John's made one of the largest donations to the stadium fund drive.

Bather predicted the \$56.7 million stadium complex would open for the 1998 football season, as scheduled. "Buy your seats, buy your pizza — let's go," he said during a press conference at City Hall.

U of L officials, a civil-rights leader, the head of the fund drive and Papa John's founder John Schnatter joined Bather in declaring an end to a controversy that had raged since early October, when contractors and subcontractors for initial phases of the stadium work were announced.

The list included only one African-American-owned company, and its task and payment were unspecified. U of L's trustees agreed to set goals for minority-owned business participation on future projects, but when they did not apply the goals to the stadium, civil-rights advocates

began discussing a suit and boycott. The breakthrough came last week, when Schnatter and banker Malcolm Chancey, chairman of the stadium fund drive, lent their weight to the university's efforts to get prime contractors to surrender part of the work to minority-owned subcontractors. By Monday, 14.4 percent of payments for stadium work had been pledged to companies owned by ethnic minorities or women, and U of L officials say they will push that figure to 15 percent.

The Rev. Louis Coleman, who initiated the protest and kept pressure on the university, praised Chancey and Schnatter yesterday. "We have been in the bleachers, but I believe you're letting us come on the playing field now," he told them.

Coleman said Schnatter's published statement that he would rather "do the right thing" than build the stadium too quickly made the resolution possible. "I can't say enough about you," he told Schnatter.

Schnatter, who added \$4 million of his own money to his company's \$1 million stadium donation, called Coleman "a man of principle" who wanted to help create jobs. "Isn't

See STADIUM

P.S. What is wrong with girls being ballgirls for our Women's Basketball Team?

Crum ends ball-boy system to keep girl out, then relents

Coach backs off after talk with U of L president

By MARK SCHAUER
The Courier-Journal

Kansas has ball girls.
UCLA has ball girls.

But University of Louisville head basketball coach Denny Crum wouldn't have any part of them.

Rather than let a 10-year-old girl help wipe sweat off the floor at Freedom Hall, Crum decided last week to do away with ball boys entirely, after 25 years.

"I hope the young lady . . . is satisfied," Crum wrote last week to a lawyer for the fifth-grader at a Catholic school.

Defending his decision late yesterday, Crum said in a prepared statement that he didn't want to have to "worry about leaving somebody out or finding the politically correct makeup." But after getting a telephone call from U of L President John Shumaker, Crum relented and just minutes later decided that that both boys and girls could serve.

"We look forward to expanding our opportunities for all young people," Crum said in a second statement.

If Crum's decision had stood, about 30 kids would have been deprived of the chance to be ball boys this season.

This is not the first time that Crum has been in a controversy about the sexes; last year he was derided for saying at a luncheon that in his next

life, he'd like to come back as "an East End housewife."

Crum rejected the girl's request to be a ball girl last year, citing the same reason that for years was used against women sportswriters — that some duties would require them enter the men's locker room.

The girl, whose parents didn't want her to be identified in the newspaper, said she plays basketball for her school team and has been "a big fan" of the Cardinals for three years, accumulating a collection of U of L posters, jerseys, T-shirts, sweat shirts, key chains, necklaces and bracelets.

"I don't think it's fair," she said yesterday before Crum reversed course. "Girls should get to do the things boys do."

Her parents approached the American Civil Liberties Union of Kentucky, which agreed in February to represent her. The ACLU said Crum's policy violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution.

After months of correspondence and phone calls, Athletic Director Bill Olsen told U of L's Athletic Association board in October that all children can be "ball persons," regardless of sex.

But the university leaves it to coaches to make the final call. And Crum on Nov. 7 wrote to the girl's lawyer, Leslie Marlin, that he was doing away with the program entirely.

"I hope the young lady or father that you represent is satisfied," Crum wrote to ACLU lawyer Leslie Martin. "If I honored your demands, then I would have to not only change everything we have done for 25 years, but then I would have to accommodate other special interest groups too."

Crum said in his letter that other universities employ only ball boys,

but he decided to do away with them entirely. "I just do not have time right now to deal with this issue," he said.

"P.S.," he added, "What is wrong with girls being ball girls for our Women's Basketball Team?"

The 10-year-old said she is a ball girl for the women's basketball team. But she said she'd rather work the men's games. "I like the boy's team better," she said.

She said Crum's letter made her "pretty mad" and that she didn't buy his explanation about going into the locker room. In her duties for the women's team, she's in the locker room only when the coaches talk to the players just before the game and at half-time, when the players are dressed, she said.

Judi Jennings, director of the U of L Women's Center, said she was astonished by the tone of Crum's letter, which she described as "vindictive" for blaming the girl and her father for forcing him to scrap ball boys.

"The only person who made that

decision is him," Jennings said. She also objected to his referring to girls as "a special-interest group."

"It's hard to see women as a special-interest group when they're 51 or 52 percent of the population," Jennings said.

She said that as an athletic leader Crum had an obligation to be a role model for the community. "The message should be that avenues are open for all people, not just one gender," she said.

That's apparently the same kind of message that Shumaker delivered to Crum by telephone at about 5 p.m., while the team was practicing at Cardinal Arena.

University spokeswoman Denise Fitzpatrick said reporters began peppering the school with queries about Crum's ruling. Shumaker told Crum he should reconsider and make a decision more "in line with the university's values."

Information for this story was also gathered by staff writer Paul Baldwin.

CHANGE OF HEART

First statement from U of L coach Denny Crum:

"... Rather than worry about leaving someone out or finding the politically correct makeup, we chose simply to not have ball boys at this time. My focus now is on preparing my team for the upcoming season."

Second statement from Crum, faxed 26 minutes later:

"After reconsideration and consultation with President Shumaker . . . we have decided the best thing . . . is to reinstate our use of ball persons. . . . We look forward to expanding our opportunities for all young people."

Stadium suit is called off

Continued

that what we all wanted?"

Bather and Coleman repudiated claims by Harry C. Alford, president of the National Black Chamber of Commerce, that minority-owned companies could not count toward the 15 percent goal unless they were in Jefferson County or nearby Southern Indiana. Coleman's Justice Resource Center in Shelbyville is a member of the Black Chamber, and Alford had pledged to help with a lawsuit. "You need to be regional, and in certain ways you need to be national in this effort," Bather said. Coleman said local employment should be a priority but that some skills would have to be sought out of town.

Chancey, chief executive officer of Bank One, Kentucky, pledged to build on the stadium agreement by working through the Black Chamber of Commerce "for more diversity on projects."

"Carry that game plan forward in the community and we'll all win," he said.

Deryl Sweeney, owner of Kentucky Transfer Line and a probable plaintiff in a lawsuit filed, said he saw no need for a suit "if everything's resolved and everything's the way it's supposed to be." His firm was the only minority-owned company originally listed for the project, and he said he tried unsuccessfully for weeks to find out what it would be asked to do and what it would be paid.

He said yesterday that he had agreed to do \$25,000 worth of sewer excavation work for RAM Engineering Inc. and expects to get more work from another contractor.

Bather repeated a call for a conference on helping businesses owned by minorities and women. U of L President John Shumaker said it could take place on his campus.

Nov. 19, 1996

91A22-4-14-6
MSU ARCHIVES

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1996

Welfare reforms to pressure Appalachia, experts warn

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOUISVILLE — Much of Kentucky's Appalachian region has grown more dependent on federal entitlement programs in recent years, and experts warn the trend poses big problems as welfare rolls are trimmed.

"We're at a very critical period for all of Appalachia because we will no longer have that breadth of the safety net," said Ron Eller, director of the University of Kentucky's Appalachian Center.

What it means, he said, is that 30 years of trying to solve the region's long-term problems must now be compressed into two.

As welfare recipients are forced to find work, some will move to nearby cities, said Ron Crouch, director of the State Data Center at the University of Louisville. He recently warned an audience in Lexington, "I hope you're ready for a big population explosion."

Sandra Richardson, 41, a welfare recipient from Paintsville, hopes she'll be able to complete her nursing education and stay in Eastern Kentucky. But she doesn't know if she can hold down a part-time job and attend school full time while taking care of her two children.

"I would love to find a job," she said. "You tell me where and I'll go tomorrow. In Eastern Kentucky, they simply are not there."

Some of Eastern Kentucky's poorest counties have enjoyed fast growth in personal income in the 1990s because of federal entitlement programs.

What has fueled the growth are dramatic increases in health-care benefits, including Medicaid and Medicare. In some counties, these payments nearly doubled from 1990 to 1994.

In Owsley County, food stamp and Aid to Families with Dependent Children payments increased 1.5 percent annually to \$558 per capita in the first half of the decade. The state average is \$121. At the same time, federal payments for medical care grew at an annual rate of 15 percent, from \$1,264 to \$2,211 per capita.

Unchecked, this growth would more than make up for the loss of benefits due to welfare reform. But attempts to control health-care costs since 1994 might already be cutting into incomes in Appalachia.

On the other hand, Medicaid has become much easier for pregnant women to obtain. In the last year the state set the maximum income for eligibility at 200 percent of the poverty level, so a couple making no more than \$15,000 a year can qualify.

Theories abound on why health-care payments have risen so rapidly.

One is that more people are poor. Bruce Middleton, administrator of the Daniel Boone Clinic in Harlan County, said the loss of high-paying coal jobs has increased the number of Medicaid patients his clinic sees.

"The economic boom is not going on here in Harlan County," he said.

Coal mines continued to shut down or be sold during the 1990s. When they reopened under new ownership, wages were usually lower.

Available jobs also don't come close to wiping out unemployment, said Roy Silver, a sociology professor at Southeast Community College in Cumberland.

In 1990 the official unemployment rate for Harlan County was 9.4 percent. But that doesn't include people who stopped looking for work. The real unemployment rate, according to the census, was 45.5 percent.

Another possibility is that demand for health care is increasing along with the average age in Eastern Kentucky.

Besides payments for medical care, Social Security disability payments in Eastern Kentucky also grew dramatically. Across the state, disability payments rose at an annual average of 13.3 percent from 1990 to 1994. The rate was higher in most of Eastern Kentucky, with Letcher County reporting increases of 20 percent a year.

But other areas had similar rates. Hickman County, in southwestern Kentucky, had the biggest increase — an average of 23 percent a year.

The gap between the richest and poorest counties, meanwhile, has narrowed across the nation for the last 20 years, said University of Louisville economist Paul Coomes.

The narrowing of the gap is not entirely an illusion. Wages and salaries in some Eastern Kentucky counties grew faster than the average annual rate of 3.5 percent.

In Elliott County, the poorest county in the state, wages and salaries grew 5.6 percent annually from 1990 to 1994.

Still, the gap remains wide. Per capita income in Elliott County was \$10,079 in 1994, compared with \$24,561 in Oldham County.

Nov. 20, 1996

91A22-4-14-5

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

COMMUNITY ■ LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1996

MSU ARCHIVES

Student helping others get into college

BY LINDA VANHOOSE

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Connie Spencer, a non-traditional student at Morehead State University, ranks getting an education among the most important things in her life and wants others to do the same.

Spencer, a freshman from Denniston in Menifee County, has donated a quilt to help raise money toward the Roberta R. Brown Memorial Scholarship Fund. The scholarship will be given to a non-traditional student when it reaches \$10,000.

"We are always looking for fund-raising activities and are very appreciative of this contribution," said Jacquelyn Scott, Morehead State's non-traditional and commuter coordinator who started

the original Non-Traditional Endowed Scholarship Fund. "Connie is so grateful to be enrolled in school, and this is her way of making a difference. Her enthusiasm is catching."

Spencer dropped out of high school when she was a freshman and got married. For nearly nine years, she worked at Continental Medals in Clay City before leaving for the birth of her first child.

"People always tell you what it's going to be like without an education, but no one knows how important it is until it's too late," Spencer said.

The dream to be a nurse, something she had wanted to be since she was a little girl, grew stronger while she was home and had time to think.

"I thought I had wasted enough of my life and didn't want to waste the rest," Spencer said.

After telling her husband, Earl, of her plans, Spencer became even more encouraged because he was very supportive.

"He said if it would make me feel better, do it," Spencer said. He even volunteered to help with child-care arrangements for their sons, Morgan, 3, and Travis, 2.

After hearing Scott discuss the scholarship fund during freshman orientation, Spencer thought of ways she could make a contribution. Quilting was something she had done all of her life.

She bought the materials, deciding on a blue background with the letters "MSU" running diagonally across gold materials, machine stitched and then tacked.

If the proceeds are substantial from the sale of \$2 chances to win the quilt, Spencer plans to make one each year.

"It's wonderful to go to school and everyone should have this experience," she said. "Other than my kids and my husband, this is the most important thing in life. It makes me feel better than anything."

To help

The Morehead State University quilt, which was made by non-traditional student Connie Spencer, a freshman from Denniston, will be given away in a drawing near the end of the fall semester.

Tickets are \$2 each, and money raised will go to the Roberta Brown Memorial Scholarship Fund, which will be given to a non-traditional student when it reaches \$10,000.

Additional information on the Brown scholarship is available from the MSU Foundation at (606) 783-2031.

Contributions can be mailed to Palmer Development House, Morehead State University, Morehead, Ky. 40351-1689.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1996 ■ LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ COMMUNITY

Berea to honor 8 at homecoming

HERALD-LEADER STAFF REPORT

Eight people will be honored at Berea College's Homecoming '96 festivities Friday through Sunday.

Honorees are John and Dorothy Chrisman; Robert Johnstone; Louise Gibson, Class of 1955; Jerry Gilbert, '78; Glen Hall, '51; Steve Ridder, '81; and Dorothy Coffey Wierwille, '55.

Hall, dean of the College of Agricultural Sciences at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, will receive the Alumni Association's Distinguished Alumnus Award.

John Chrisman, former chairman of the music department, and Dorothy Chrisman, founder and president of Body Recall, a non-profit Berea corporation that pro-

motes good health and fitness in mature adults, will be named honorary alumni, as will Johnstone. He recently retired from the college's agriculture department where he taught for 32 years and was chairman for most of that time.

Gibson and Wierwille will receive the Award of Special Merit. Gibson is the first and only director of the College's Audio-Visual Services, a position she has held since 1959. Wierwille is a former employee of the college, where she worked for 35 years.

Gilbert, a Richmond lawyer, and Ridder, athletics director and men's basketball coach at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in Daytona Beach, Fla., will be named Outstanding Young Alumni.

WKU professor wins state music group's top teacher award

By LINDA VANHOOSE

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Western Kentucky University music professor Charles Smith recently received the 1996 Teacher of the Year Award at the annual convention of the Kentucky Music Teachers Association.

Smith teaches theory, composition and flute at Western. He has taught at James Madison University, Wake Forest University and Southeast Missouri State University. Before that, he taught instrumental and choral music in public schools for 10 years in New York, Montana and New Jersey.

Since 1980, 19 of Smith's college and pre-college woodwind composition students have won honors in 35 state, divisional and national competitions sponsored by the music association. This year, Smith had Kentucky winners in the elementary and junior high school categories of the MTNA-Warner Bros. Student Composition Competition. Those students will advance to Southern division competitions.

Smith has six publications in professional journals and 27 compositions by major publishers in the United States and France. He has been principal flutist in several symphony orchestras including the Bowling Green-Western Symphony and Chamber Orchestras. He is also a flutist in the Western Arts Quartet, a faculty ensemble.

Morehead

Staff members and students from WMKY-90.3 FM, a public radio station at Morehead State University, were recognized for excellence in news and sports reporting at the Kentucky Broadcasters Association/Associated Press Fall Conference in October.

Students receiving awards in-

clude:

Chuck Mraz, assistant news director, received first place for best sports reporting for a series on Morehead basketball coach Dick Fick's uncertain future at the university and an honorable mention for a feature on former University of Kentucky baseball player Chad Green, who participated in the Olympics and then signed with the Milwaukee Brewers.

Glen Hale, a Tomahawk graduate student in communications, tied for second place for a "Sidelines" feature report on table-top football.

Steven Opauski, a Matewan, W.Va., graduate student in communications, received a second-place award for the feature "Rolling Thunder Ride for Freedom," a story about a motorcycle

caravan headed to Washington, D.C., for an event honoring MIAs and POWs. He went to Bath County where the caravan had stopped on its journey. The piece also earned him a first place in feature-human interest.

UK

Dennis Egli, an agronomy professor at the University of Kentucky, has received the Seed Science Award. Egli received the honor during the Crop Science Society of America annual meeting in Indianapolis.



Egli

Egli's research interests include seed growth and development, the relationship between seed growth characteristics and yield, environmental effects, evaluation of seed vigor and field performance.

Union College gives three alumni places in Halls of Fame

By LEON STAFFORD

HERALD-LEADER STAFF WRITER

Three Union College alumni have been inducted into the school's business, professional and educators Halls of Fame.

■ Annette Reed, a 1974 graduate, was an English major but made a mark in the Barbourville community as a disc jockey for WYWF-FM, a journalist for the Corbin Times Tribune and a writer for the public relations office at Union.



Reed

Reed is the owner of Mobile Instrument Service and Repair, an instrument repair company in Smyrna, Ga. She was a volunteer coordinator for the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta and works with ACE, a program for troubled teen-agers.

■ Donald Calitri, a 1964 graduate, has made a name for himself in the health and physical education field. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Union and stayed there to teach health and physical education. In 1976, he went to Eastern Kentucky University where he is head of its health department.



Calitri

■ Robert Ireland, a 1970 graduate, is executive director of the non-profit Bello Machre, a group of homes for people with disabilities throughout central Maryland. Ireland was a religion and philosophy major at Union. He earned a master's degree and doctorate of ministry in pastoral counseling from Vanderbilt University.



Ireland

Ireland has been honored with the United Way Management Distinction Award because of his work with Bello Machre. He also is credited with the growth of the organization, which has gone from four homes and 20 employees in 1979 when he became director, to almost 40 homes and 185 employees today.

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

91A22-4-14-4

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 806-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Wednesday November 20, 1996

MSU nepotism issue unsettled Focus remains on new law

By **MadeLynn Coldiron**
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — A nepotism issue still hovers over three members of Morehead State University's Board of Regents, but little effort is being made to resolve it.

MSU and two other universities with potential conflicts among their board members have stopped pursuing the question, which focuses on how a 1992 law affects board members whose relatives are university employees.

The law states that no person is to be employed at a university where his relative serves on the board.

Three of Morehead State's regents — one appointed by the governor and the other two elected by faculty and staff — have relatives who work for the university.

At the direction of its then-board chairman, William Seaton, MSU sought an attorney-general's opinion on the subject this past spring after the 1996 legislature failed to clarify the law. Northern Kentucky University had submitted a similar request.

But both universities received the same response from the attorney general's office: a letter asking for the specifics in each case and for an opinion from the university attorney.

But MSU has no opinion, said Michael Seelig, assistant to MSU President Ronald Eaglin.

It's a relatively new law, noted Elizabeth Blincoe, NKU's interim counsel. "Our position is it's kind of a crazy request because there's nothing for us to research," she said. "If we knew the answer we wouldn't have written and asked them."

Corey Bellamy, spokesman for Attorney General Ben Chandler, said the office followed its normal procedure in responding to the universities. The request for additional information and the institution's own opinion was routine, he said.

Neither university responded to the attorney general's letter. Western Kentucky University had sought an opinion, but later withdrew it when university officials opted to let the faculty senate decide on the issue.

The senate has taken no action, WKU general counsel Deborah Wilkins said.

"I wish there could have been some resolution," she said.

Wilkins said she believes the attorney general's office won't get involved until some outside party threatens legal action or until an issue raises the prospect of conflict of interest. "And in my opinion, that will be too late. The damage will be done," she said.

Seaton, who is still a member of MSU's board, said he's disappointed that the issue has never been resolved and said he may bring up the subject at the panel's next meeting.

"No one else on the board seems terribly interested," he said.

Seelig said the issues to be decided are important — among them, whether the law applies to both appointed and elected board members, whether it applies to employees

hired before the law took effect and whether affected employees include part-timers, especially students.

Bruce Mattingly, MSU's faculty regent, said he's not particularly worried about a possible conflict because he doesn't think the law applies to elected board members like him.

But, he said, "probably all parties involved would feel better if this was settled." Mattingly's wife, Debra, is director of MSU's Child Development Laboratory.

The problem is that the law was modeled after the one for school boards, not university boards, said Gene Caudill, the elected staff representative on MSU's board. As a staff regent, he abstains from votes on the personnel roster.

Caudill pointed to the difficulty in finding elected representatives for university boards if the law applies to them. Of the five people who sought election to his position, three had wives who work for the university, he noted. Caudill's sister is an MSU employee and his daughter is a graduate assistant.

YOU ■ LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1996 9

DEAR CYBERLADY

Colleges in no danger from e-mail

By **ANN HODGMAN**
UNITED FEATURE SYNDICATE

Oh, mercy. According to an article in the Nov. 11 New York Times, computers have taken over college campuses.

"Computers Help Unite Campuses but Also Drive Some Students Apart," ran the article's fence-sitting headline.

College students, it appears, like e-mail. Roommates e-mail one another instead of talking; students line up at public terminals instead of going out for pizza.

"E-mail is like the god of every college student," the paper quotes one girl as saying. "It's the No. 1 way that romances go on at colleges." A researcher gloomily adds, "Students don't meet at rathskellers anymore. ... We're turning colleges into a cubicle-directed electronic experience."

For the sake of space, let's just assume the Times is right, and that college students never leave

their computers except to go to the bathroom. If we accept that as true, several points come to mind.

First, this has to be the first time in history that college educators are complaining about students' staying in their rooms instead of going to bars.

Second, if we pretend e-mail really is "the No. 1 way that romances go on at colleges" — well, isn't that good news? Won't it cut down on all kinds of public-health problems?

Third, this thing about roommates e-mailing one another instead of talking. Again: If we pretend that that's true, there's no way to measure what it means. Is one form of discourse preferable to another? Why? How do you prove it? Aren't college students supposed to be learning how to write, anyway?

When I was in college, there was never an hour of the day or night in which you couldn't hear

someone typing somewhere.

Back then, if a reporter had written, "Even at 3 a.m., many dorm rooms emitted the eerie clicking of a typewriter," no one would have assumed the campus was turning in on itself. They just would have thought, "Oh, someone's staying up to finish a paper."

I think it's safe to assume that at least some of this voluminous e-mailing is actually reaching a few parents. After all, it's a lot easier — and more fun — to e-mail someone than to try to find a stamp. Surely parents prefer e-mail to no mail, or to tearful collect calls about what to major in.

Humans are communicative creatures. College students are even more so. Open up a new path to communication, and they'll take it. Why is that so frightening?

Send questions via electronic mail to "cyberlady" Ann Hodgman at cyberlady@unitedmedia.com

Morehead's special season

Morehead State's victory last week at Evansville was big, Coach **Matt Ballard** says, but a home win Saturday over West Virginia State would be even bigger. The Eagles would have their first winning season since 1986.

Eleven seniors will try to close their careers with a 6-4 record, which marks a distinctive turnaround from 0-11 in '94 and 2-8 last year as Morehead began moving to need-based scholarships and away from athletic grants.

"This senior group is special," Ballard said. "If any group would have jumped the ship and got the heck out of Dodge, it could have been these guys. But it was totally opposite. They stuck with one another and with the coaches. The junior group (10 will suit up Saturday) is special, too, because they came in knowing the situation. Together, they've paved the road for the younger guys to take the next step."

Morehead took giant steps this fall to reach the brink of a winning record.

"That was our goal, a winning season, and having one of the biggest turnarounds in the country," Ballard said. "We kept our focus and stayed hungry, and we made the plays when we had to on both sides of the ball."

A 24-0 win over Valparaiso (second game of the season) was probably Morehead's most complete outing, according to Ballard. A 31-26 loss to Western Kentucky still has folks talking in Morehead because the Hilltoppers were expected to crush the Eagles.

"We played our best when we were relaxed and trying to have fun," Ballard said. "We also got better every week except one (a 26-22 loss to St. Joseph's)."

That was another team goal: being the best it could, especially without a conference and harboring no playoff hopes.

There was little talk about not competing in the OVC, Ballard said, except when some of the seniors and coaches realized they could have been successful in the league this fall.

"It would have been interesting to see what we might have done," Ballard said. "But we were so busy trying to learn about our opponents and ourselves. And with the freshmen and other young folks, about half the team hadn't been in the OVC."

"The important thing is that in our first two years (as MSU coach) we gained a lot of victories, but they weren't on the scoreboard. Now the victories are turning up on the scoreboard."

Morehead basketball coach **Dick Fick** will be the subject of "Focus on the Region," a public-affairs program at 6 p.m. Saturday on WMKY FM-90.3. **Chuck Mraz**, assistant news director, interviewed Fick for the program.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Wednesday November 20, 1996

Seat at the table

Task force studying higher education should not ignore private colleges

The Task Force on Postsecondary Education should not ignore the state's 19 private schools in its efforts to revamp higher education in Kentucky.

While some of the proposals the private colleges put forth in a position paper submitted to the task force have little to no chance of being accepted, the schools deserve a seat at the table as the future of postsecondary education is being debated in this state.

Kentucky is fortunate to have some outstanding private colleges. Centre and Transylvania enjoy national reputations for excellence. Berea College has gained broad respect for giving young people of modest means the opportunity to receive a first-class education. Kentucky Christian, Pikeville and Alice Lloyd play important roles in providing educational opportunities for the people of this region.

Approximately 12 percent of all college students in Kentucky attend a private college. However, the private schools account for 20 percent of those receiving undergraduate degrees in the state.

The future of the state's private colleges was the topic of the recent Shakertown

Roundtable at Pleasant Hill. It was an informative day in which the leaders of the schools came together to plead their case to the public.

Private schools are not going to get what they want. Through the Kentucky Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, they have called for a decrease in direct subsidies to state universities and community colleges in favor of an increase in state grants to individual students based on need. Regardless of the merits of that proposal, there is no groundswell of public support for increasing tuition at state universities and community colleges. Just the opposite, in fact.

However, beyond the tuition issue, there are ways state universities and private colleges should be able to work closer together. The task force should propose making it easier for state universities and community colleges to sign agreements with private colleges to offer joint programs or just use each other's buildings.

The programs, buildings and faculty members at the 19 private schools are an asset to Kentucky. Finding better ways to utilize this asset must be a part of the overall effort to improve higher education in the state.

NCAA levies minor penalties in major case

BY ASHLEY MCGEACHY
The Courier-Journal

The NCAA issued its long-awaited ruling on the University of Louisville's basketball program yesterday, giving it two years' probation, one of the lightest possible penalties.

Finding that the university was guilty of six major and four secondary rule violations, the NCAA Committee on Infractions also adopted several penalties the university had already self-imposed.

David Swank, chairman of the Committee on Infractions, cited U of L's forthright, thorough investigation, its corrective actions and its "meaningful" self-imposed penalties as reasons for leniency.

The ruling brings to a close an 18-month saga that began with an investigation by The Courier-Journal, took U of L through an exhaustive examination of its basketball program, heated up with an official letter of inquiry from the NCAA Enforcement staff in July and came to a head in a meeting in front of the Committee on Infractions eight weeks ago in Atlanta.

Even though the NCAA didn't hit U of L with a postseason tournament or television ban — neither option was considered by the Committee on Infractions — Swank said there was one harsh consequence of the university's actions:

"Any time a university is on probation, it is an embarrassment to the university. No university president wants to have his or her institution on probation. Part of it is an image penalty that the university just would prefer not to have."

Because the NCAA considered the case "major," U of L is subject to its repeat-offender provision for five years, effective as of this past Sept. 21. If any U of L program commits another violation, it can get the "death penalty" — the suspension of play for at least a year.

U of L President John Shumaker said he was pleased that U of L escaped relatively unscathed.

"This is not an experience I want to have again in my career," Shumaker said. "I certainly would rather not be on probation. This is a warning signal to us, but I take comfort in the fact the NCAA recognized that we did everything we could to conduct a hard-nosed investigation and make sure we took the corrective action to make sure this doesn't happen again."

Swank said the other key factor in deciding the Cardinals' punishment was the committee's judgment that former U of L center Samaki Walker believed his father paid for a car provided by his summer employer, Anthony Huff. The committee concluded that John Walker never paid for the 1991 Honda Accord at the heart of this matter, but that his son was unaware of that fact.

The initial allegation made by the NCAA's Enforcement staff — which did not believe Samaki Walker — was the only one of 10 that U of L contested.

Walker obtained the Honda in September 1995 from Huff, president of North American Trucking Association Inc. Huff and John Walker said that the elder Walker paid \$9,500 in cash for the car in September, but that an employee of Huff's failed to deposit the money or transfer the title of the car from Corporate Insurance Services (one of Huff's companies) to John Walker until early December, when U of L initiated an inquiry concerning the car's ownership.

In the NCAA's official letter of inquiry dated July 12, 1996, enforcement investigators said that "it is reasonable to conclude that the vehicle title was transferred only to protect Samaki Walker's eligibility and that John Walker never purchased the vehicle. Further, it is reasonable to conclude that Samaki Walker knew that his father did not purchase the car."

The Committee on Infractions agreed that Huff, in violation of NCAA rules, provided the Honda for Samaki Walker, paid for his insurance and for several parking tickets and that John Walker did not pay for the car. But contrary to the Enforcement report, the Committee on Infractions said Samaki Walker was unaware his father didn't buy the car.

According to the Committee on Infractions ruling, "The committee did not find sufficient evidence to conclude that the student-athlete knew that his father had not done so."

Had the enforcement committee decided that Samaki Walker knew his father did not purchase the car, Swank said the punishment would've been more severe.

"Probably the penalties would've been somewhat different," Swank said. "You speculate as to what they might have been, and it's hard to do that. But I would say there's an indication that they would've been different."

"(But) if the evidence isn't there, you can't make a finding."

For Samaki Walker, it was business as usual yesterday. He practiced in the afternoon with the Dallas Mavericks, who had an off day before tonight's home game against the Los Angeles Clippers.

Walker instructed a Mavericks' public relations representative that he would not talk about U of L or the case from the media. He agreed to an interview with the local NBC affiliate, but he didn't ask questions about Louisville.

When a writer from The Dallas Morning News did confront him, asking him had the NCAA tried to contact him during its investigation, Walker appeared shocked.

"They tried to talk to me, but I'm focused on the Dallas Mavericks right now, that's my job," Walker said. "... I definitely didn't want the school to be on probation."

Mark Jones, the NCAA's lead investigator in the case, wouldn't comment on the evidence he and his staff presented to the Committee on Infractions. He said that the letter of inquiry and the subsequent committee report released yesterday were clear.

"Obviously the Infractions Committee chose not to view it as we did," Jones said. "... We did our job, presented the information, and the report speaks for itself."

U of L coach Denny Crum was understandably relieved to have the matter behind him before the Cards' 1996-97 basketball season starts on Saturday against the Puerto Rico National team.

"Obviously, I'm glad it's over, too," Crum said. "It gives you more time to concentrate on things that you need to do. Coaching my team is the primary thing that concerns me at this time. Like everyone, I'm happy that it's over."

Crum said he, too, was pleased with the way U of L handled its investigation and the end result.

"Obviously, nobody wants to be on probation, but I think that we handled everything the way it was supposed to be done," Crum said. "We were as honest and upfront and had 100 percent integrity in everything that was done, and I think the NCAA report

reflects that. There was no effort on our part to hide anything. And it's my guess that we probably found some secondary violations that the NCAA would never have found."

MORE →

THE PENALTIES

■ Two years' probation, as of Sept. 21 this year. U of L must report regularly to the NCAA, develop programs to ensure compliance and educate staff on NCAA rules.

■ The men's basketball coaching staff must attend an NCAA regional compliance seminar.

■ U of L President John Shumaker must recertify that current athletic policies conform to NCAA rules.

■ The NCAA Committee on Infractions adopted as its own several penalties U of L had previously imposed on itself, including restrictions on recruiting, freezing the salary of then-assistant coach Larry Gay and cutting association with several people identified as boosters.

■ For five years, effective this past Sept. 21, U of L could face harsher penalties for any infraction under the NCAA's repeat offender provision.

THE VIOLATIONS BY U OF L

The major violations cited by the NCAA's Committee on Infractions included:

■ Samaki Walker's extensive use of a 1995 Ford Explorer while employed during the summer of 1995 by Anthony Huff at North American Trucking Association.

The firm paid to remove a stereo system Walker had installed in the Explorer, which was also an impermissible benefit.

The committee said these violations did not involve any responsibility by U of L because Huff was not a representative of its athletic interests at the time. However, as a result of these benefits, Huff and his company were then considered boosters.

■ From at least Sept. 6 to Dec. 6, 1995, Walker used at no charge a 1991 Honda Accord that had belonged to another Huff company, the NCAA said. The NCAA also found that Walker's father, John, and Huff employees lied about the purchase of the car and forged documents to create the appearance of a sale. Two Huff companies also paid for insurance on the car and for parking tickets incurred by Walker.

However, the Infractions Committee found that Walker did not know that his father had not paid for the car.

■ An unnamed booster co-signed a Circuit City credit application so Walker could finance an \$824 car stereo.

■ From February to May 1995, former volunteer strength coach Jimmy Thompson made impermissible cash offers and improper telephone and in-person contacts with prospective recruit Mark Blount and his AAU basketball coach, Maurice "Mo" Sanginiti. U of L assistant coach Larry Gay and head coach Denny Crum knew of some of Thompson's contacts but failed to report them to university administrators. Thompson also had improper contact with U of L recruit Charlie Taylor.

■ In June 1995, former assistant coach Jerry Jones gave \$40 to Walker.

■ From September 1991 through May 1995, Gay placed impermissible telephone calls to seven prospective recruits (Shannon Anderson, Jason Osborne, Johnny Miller, Tyrone Nesby, Jermaine Tate, Samaki Walker and Daymeon Fishback) or their relatives. Gay either called before July 1 of the prospects' senior years or called more than once per week.

The secondary violations cited:

■ Under the heading of improper recruiting: Gay provided impermissible transportation and telephone use to Sanginiti in 1995; an improper gift from former student manager Kris Carrier to Fishback in 1991 or '92; and improper employment of four players (Jason Osborne, Tick Rogers, Matt Akridge and Damion Dantzler) without prior approval of athletic director Bill Olsen.

■ Gay received free use of an automobile from Billy Hays, president of Town & Country Ford, but did not report the benefit or receive written approval for the agreement.

■ On five occasions in June 1995, strength coach Wiley Brown was in pickup games with players on the team.

■ In the 1991-92 school year, Thompson provided local transportation and at least one meal to former player Greg Minor.

NKU football program may be first-and-long

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS — At Northern Kentucky University, a shiny black helmet for a team that doesn't exist is symbolizing a debate over what athletics could do for — or to — a campus.

A committee of local residents, faculty and students has recommended to the Northern board that it start a football team, something it has never had.

Backers of the plan — who at this point include the NKU interim president, Jack Moreland — are quick to say that they expect any future team to do more than just win games.

They're arguing that starting a football program would help Northern compete with nearby schools for students, keep them on campus once they enroll and forge stronger ties with the surrounding community — which, they say, might even help raise more money.

"This is not a football issue," said Bill Erpenbeck, an Edgewood builder who was chairman of the committee that studied the idea. "This is a university issue."

U of L (Cont'd)

Ray Nystrand, special assistant to the president and the man who oversaw U of L's investigation, was equally pleased.

"I think we demonstrated good faith, not only good faith in cooperating with the NCAA... we helped produce the information," Nystrand said. "The committee made its decision based on the information they had. They took into account the actions we had taken."

Athletic director Bill Olsen, who was in Chicago Tuesday meeting with Conference USA commissioner Mike Slive and the other C-USA athletic directors on unrelated business, said the university's image was tarnished by the initial reporting of violations.

"But hopefully from this point forward our image is improved, not clouded or tarnished," Olsen said. "Hopefully everyone feels good about how it ended up now."

Swank refused to compare Louisville's case to any of the other 100 or so that the Committee on Infractions has ruled on during the last 10 years.

"We've had a number of other cases over the years, and each case is different," Swank said. "All cases are like apples and oranges. It's hard to say this is like any other we've seen."

Eyeballing the enforcement summaries of past cases, U of L's punishment is similar to that given to the

Northern's Board of Regents yesterday listened to a presentation — and got a look at a black football helmet emblazoned with "Norse," the school's nickname. But the board took no action.

A vote could come at the board's Jan. 29 meeting, but first there will be at least one campus forum to allow students and faculty to air their opinions, Moreland said.

The committee has suggested charging students a \$20 fee each semester, beginning next fall, to support the program. That would generate more than \$300,000 each year, its report said.

If approved, the team could begin playing as soon as fall 1998.

The committee said it would cost nearly \$90,000 to start a football team, and about \$298,000 a year to keep it running.

Erpenbeck also told the regents that committee members thought a football program could raise half its operating expenses, or about \$150,000, every year through ticket sales, advertising and fund-raising.

Building a stadium and renovating a building for coaches' offices and locker rooms could cost an estimated \$1.5 million, Moreland said. That money would have to be raised through private sources; he said.

Northern's debate comes at a time, though, when some others are questioning universities' emphasis on athletics.

When Gov. Paul Patton asked groups to submit advisory papers to his task force studying higher education reform, a statewide faculty advisory group mentioned athletic program deficits at state universities as an issue that needed attention.

The six regional state universities in 1995-96 projected a combined budget loss of just over \$8.2 million on athletic programs, according to Council on Higher Education figures. The state's other two public universities, The University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville have athletic programs that are self-supporting and give money to the academic side.

Last year, Morehead State University cut its football scholarships amid such concern, a move that it said saved it \$450,000 a year.

UK also drew public fire recently when word leaked out that it was studying the idea of building an on-campus arena and leaving Rupp Arena.

Clemson men's basketball program in 1992. Clemson was put on probation for two seasons for allowing a player who was academically ineligible to participate and for providing a recruit with an upgraded airline ticket during an official visit.

Among the penalties the NCAA imposed on Clemson: The Tigers had to forfeit postseason games from 1990, were limited to one assistant coach for the 1992-93 season, were forbidden to recruit off campus for a year and had the number of scholarships reduced.

The two major things that Clemson was charged with that U of L was not were lack of institutional control and unethical conduct.

Robin Green, the administrative assistant for the Committee on Infractions, said that three years ago the committee could either assess a program a minimum set of penalties or it could label the case unique. It labeled every case unique.

"With 15 or 20 cases a year, odds are you aren't going to get too many similar cases," Green said.

Moreland, who backs the idea of starting a football team, acknowledged those concerns.

"It's fair to say not everyone's excited about it," he said.

But Moreland and the committee argue that Northern's program could steer clear of such pitfalls — and that the benefits would outweigh the costs. He also said he doesn't think starting a football team would hurt academics.

"If this university is going to be held in the esteem it needs to be held in, it needs to have a full range of student activities," Moreland said.

Northern's enrollment rose steadily during the late 1980s and peaked in 1993 at just more than 12,000. It has seen slight enrollment declines since then, including a 1 percent dip this year.

The university, which has many adult students, also has battled an image as a commuter school. Many students who do live on campus leave on the weekends, administrators say.

"Kids want a social life on campus," Erpenbeck said. "This is not a community college any more."

The committee, which began its work in July, recommended that any football team compete at the NCAA Division II level. It would not award scholarships.

"We're not going to run this program on the magnitude of a UCLA, I can promise that," Moreland said.

The report also recommended that Northern start a women's soccer team and renovate its women's softball field if it starts a team. That should preserve gender equity in sports, Moreland said.

Regents at yesterday's meeting had few comments about the committee report, which was first made public last week.

Faculty regent J. Michael Thomson said he had not had much opportunity yet to hear from other faculty members. But in general, many of them are concerned about other budget problems and an accrediting team's recommendation that the university needs to hire more faculty, he said.

"Faculty are reasonable men and women who want to look at the numbers first and then make a decision," said Thomson, an associate professor of political science. "But faculty are concerned about the impact of any large budget decision on the classroom."

Several students, though, said they liked the idea because it would improve social life on campus.

Nov. 22, 1996 91A22-4-14-3 MSU ARCHIVES

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1996

2-year college faculty lean toward staying under UK umbrella

BY ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

Most community-college faculty members want to stay with the University of Kentucky rather than be split off or merged with some other system, several faculty members said yesterday.

But the UK Community College Senate Council, a faculty group, decided to hold off publicly endorsing a resolution. Several faculty members said they thought they needed to take a fair look at the other options.

"We need to look at all the models," said Andrew Halford, the representative from Paducah Community College. "We don't want to end up with less than where we are now."

The question of the community colleges' relationship with UK, a perennial issue, has surfaced again in recent months as Gov. Paul Patton's task force has scrutinized higher-education issues.

The consultant advising Patton's task force presented four possible scenarios at the group's last meeting; three of those called for having someone other than UK run the 14 community colleges.

So far, faculty groups at Henderson, Somerset, Southeast and Hazard Community Colleges have taken formal votes in favor of staying with UK, their representatives said.

"We have felt that historically, we've had a stronger reputation as a result of our alignment with UK," said Deronda Mobelini, a Hazard faculty member.

In less-formal polling, faculty at Hopkinsville, Madisonville and Ashland community colleges also supported staying with UK, their representatives said.

But some said they thought that not everyone had made up their minds. Some said they hadn't had a chance to ask faculty members

about the resolution.

"The faculty at Jefferson are ambiguous," said Katy Varner, a faculty member at Jefferson Community College. "They don't really know what they want at this point."

Ben Carr, the community colleges' chancellor, told the faculty meeting that he questioned the motives of those who want to change the structure.

"I have not been shown in any way how it would benefit us," Carr

said. "The thing that makes me suspicious is the people recommending it. They're not doing it for our welfare."

But with the governor looking at higher education, faculty members need to make their opinions known soon, said Dianne Siewert, a faculty member at Henderson.

"In the health-care arena, we don't sit back and wait to see if the patient dies," she said. "We take action and do something."

Faculty can add to higher ed reform

By JESS WEIL

We applaud Gov. Paul Patton's recent initiative to study the commonwealth's system of higher education. It has been almost two decades since the original Prichard Committee produced its landmark volume, "In Pursuit of Excellence." That report retains its relevance in the face of the new challenges and opportunities currently facing higher education. As the faculty and students of the University of Kentucky engage in the essential activities of all universities — teaching and learning; discovering and reflecting; producing, disseminating and applying knowledge; developing and expressing creativity — it is reassuring that others in the commonwealth are devoting thought and effort to making Kentucky higher education the best that it can be.

It is important to keep in mind the desired end results of higher education when planning the introduction of new methodologies or organizational structures for learning. The Prichard Report's description of an educated person reveals some enduring goals of university life. The report lists nine broad competencies possessed by an educated person. Among these are the ability to reason, to solve problems, to understand one's intellectual, cultural and social heritage, to be able to learn independently, to engage in artistic creativity, to critically assess new ideas, and to have the skills to contribute to the economic well-being of society. For faculty to model such attributes and for students to develop them remains a crucial feature of our academic life, whether conducted on the Internet, in the classroom or in the laboratory.

One significant aspect of the governor's charge is to investigate the use of technology to spread opportunities for higher education. The Prichard Committee's work came during a time when modern communications technology began to play a role in delivering instruc-

tion throughout the commonwealth. In competition with other universities, UK won a major contract to deliver instruction via satellite to sites throughout our state and others in the Appalachian region. The Appalachian Regional Satellite Program, as well as the delivery of doctoral programs throughout the state via compressed video technology and numerous other distance learning programs, has made us pioneers in the use of technology to broaden the effect of the university.

Our involvement in all these efforts has shown the power of these new technologies in educating students, but has also revealed that there are many problems, often unanticipated. Based on this considerable experience, there is much faculty concern about how the use of technology might change in the future and how it can be harnessed without compromising either the quality of education or the integrity of interactions among and between faculty and students. These are crucial issues that we feel must be carefully addressed.

The introduction of new technology is not the only road we can, or should, follow in attempting to improve our educational system. We are concerned that the dollars of the commonwealth not be wasted in non-productive endeavors or unintended consequences of technical innovations. We are particularly concerned about increasing the standard of excellence of the research function of education. Practical assistance toward this end might well include better funding of endowed chairs and of graduate students, including a significant increase in the number of fellowships. An excellent research base is necessary to the achievement of a better life and better economy in the commonwealth.

Technology is not a silver bullet. Neither buying a set of encyclopedias and putting them in your child's room nor giving her access to the Internet will make the child educated or wise. Understanding

education and the scholarly process is the key to the intelligent, effective and productive use of new educational technology. Effective revisions in the educational system require the help of those knowledgeable about the learning process, and especially about the effect of student-faculty interpersonal relations on the process.

While our prime interest in the university is in the production, evaluation and dissemination of knowledge, culture and intellectual and creative skills, we know that a comprehensive system of higher education has far reaching effects on the community it serves. The commonwealth's system of colleges and universities enhances citizens' lives well beyond the classroom. It is intimately related to the economic well-being of the state and to its potential for economic growth. It stimulates local economies and provides economic opportunities for its participants. Although a study of the system with a view to improvement is always welcome, we feel it is important to remember that universities are some of the most long-lived and resilient institutions in society. The core value of our universities, the value which epitomizes their contribution to society, is the scholarly process, a process best understood by faculty.

We wish the Governor's Task Force every success in its endeavors. The UK faculty stand ready to lend their considerable knowledge, expertise and experience to the efforts to make the higher education system of Kentucky as effective and valuable as it possibly can be for the benefit of all the citizens of the commonwealth. As faculty, we wish to contribute to this endeavor, and ask to be included in the process.

■ **Jess Weil** is president of the University of Kentucky chapter of the American Association of University Professors and a professor in the Physics and Astronomy Department at UK.

Nov. 25, 1996

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MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030
THE COURIER-JOURNAL • EDUCATION • SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1996

Colleges, students discover a fresh field of study: men MSU ARCHIVES

By RENE SANCHEZ
The Washington Post

In academic courses, in campus forums and workshops, colleges nationwide are embracing a new subject of study: men.

At Colorado State University last month, hundreds of students flocked to campus sessions on masculinity, including one titled "From Intimacy Phobic to Intimacy Junkie: A New Path for Men." At Hobart College in New York, faculty are tackling the topic with a class called "Theories of Masculinity." In it, students have explored the male predicament by reading, among other works, the novel "Deliverance."

The University of Michigan held a campus symposium on manhood this semester. Ohio University has a new course called "The Nature of Men." Students at Long Island University have created a "Black Men's Forum." At the University of Illinois, dormitory counselors are leading student discussions on male roles and identity problems.

College faculty say interest in studying the history and psychology of men is a reflection of other trends evident across American culture — from best-selling books on male spirituality, to last year's Million Man March on Washington, to Promise Keepers, a national movement that urges men to root their lives in Christianity and family.

"More colleges are seeing a need for this," said Guy Davis, an administrator at the University of Illinois who develops workshops on men for that campus.

"A lot of young men today don't know who they are, or who they're supposed to be in this society."

That concern is hardly overwhelming academia — at least not yet. Some college officials say they have not noticed much interest in the subject, or dismiss new campus events or courses about men as fads that resound with New Age psychobabble but lack scholarly merit.

But others are taking the matter seriously. They contend that the increasing academic attention to men is similar to the rise of women's studies in the 1970s.

That comparison is stirring both hope and alarm.

"More colleges are seeing a need for this. A lot of young men today don't know who they are, or who they're supposed to be in this society."

Guy Davis, University of Illinois

Hundreds of colleges have academic programs that focus on women. Some of them are welcoming the new interest in studying men and are busy promoting discussion on the subject.

On other campuses, however, there are fears that the interest in men is in part a hostile reaction to feminism or the strides women are making in the workplace.

"This is quite a phenomenon on some campuses," said Abigail Stewart,

a psychology professor who directs the women's studies program at the University of Michigan. "There is some backlash about shifting gender roles behind this, but the fact is there are conservative and progressive forces in society making people think more about masculinity. Students are curious about what it means for them."

That is why Matt Totero, a freshman at Hobart College, enrolled in this fall's "Theories of Masculinity." In that course, students have studied men through the poetry of Robert Bly, an icon of the men's movement; the novel "Remains of the Day," whose protagonist is a butler; the Clint Eastwood western "Unforgiven"; and the comedy film "City Slickers."

In part, Totero said he decided to take the class because of something his father said to him when he left for college: You're a man now, son.

"That really echoed in my mind," Totero said. "I was sort of unsure about what being a man is all about — what society accepts and doesn't accept. We talk about all of that from lots of perspectives."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1996

Single board for higher ed

The most essential ingredient for higher education reform in Kentucky is not more money, despite the constant pleas of university presidents. Kentucky higher education needs unification far more than it requires more taxpayer money. It needs it to replace the constant, costly turf wars that drive up Kentucky taxpayers' educational bills and rob Kentucky college students and the state of full-value education.

Nowhere are those points more effectively made than in an outside assessment delivered to the state Task Force on Post-Secondary Education. The report found what most Kentuckians know: There is too much duplication in the state's higher education system and too much competition for funds on the part of the individual schools of the higher-education system. In the end, too little attention is paid to the real educational needs of Kentucky.

Kentucky taxpayers provide sufficient support to claim an out-

standing higher-education system. Too much of that support, however, is diverted into ego-building and spending by the individual universities, who view each other with a "get-ahead-of-the-Joneses" mentality.

Higher education would better serve the Commonwealth were it answerable to a single board, a board drawn from among Kentucky's most eminent public-spirited citizens who are capable of giving their first loyalty to Kentucky, not to any one school or to any one region. Such a board would go far toward establishing cooperation rather than rivalry as the underpinning for higher education.

That is not all that is required to reform Kentucky higher education. But it would represent a good start toward devising a higher education system that would respond to Kentucky's needs, rather than the other way around.

— The Daily News
(Bowling Green)

U of L contributors give record \$25 million

Recent publicity cited for increase

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
The Courier-Journal

The University of Louisville received more than \$25 million in donations during 1995-96, the largest annual total in the school's history.

The figure, which includes gifts and endowments, represents a 16 percent increase over the 1994-95 total of \$21.6 million. Over the past three years, private donations have grown by 47 percent.

Margaret Bromley, spokeswoman for the U of L development office, said publicity about the university's accomplishments has helped. "The university has been getting a lot more recognition within the academic community and the medical community," and that tends to make alumni and other donors more open-handed, she said.

Bromley said U.S. News & World Report used an incorrect figure for U of L's alumni-giving rate in the magazine's most recent ranking of U.S. universities and colleges. The donation rate for a two-year period accounted for 5 percent of schools' total scores.

Based on misinformation supplied by the university, U.S. News reported U of L's rate as 7 percent. U of L wound up in the lowest of four tiers of national institutions in the magazine's rankings, which were published in September.

According to the Council for Aid to Education, more than 13,800 U of L alumni — 19.4 percent of the total number — gave to the school in 1994-95. (The alumni giving rates for the University of Kentucky and Indiana University in that year were 16.4 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively.)

"We do have alums that are very supportive of the university, and we're very lucky and very happy to have them," Bromley said.

U of L ranked 107th among all U.S. colleges and universities in the amount of private gifts received during 1994-95, according to the Chronicle of Philanthropy. UK ranked 65th and IU 14th.

Terry Mobley, UK's chief development officer, said private gifts to his school came to \$37 million in 1994-95 and \$39 million in 1995-96. Gifts to IU totaled \$109.2 million in 1994-95 and \$119.8 million in 1995-96, said Curtis R. Simic, the IU Foundation's president.

During 1995-96, 43,342 donors made one or more gifts to UK; 77,228 donors gave to IU. Bromley could not readily produce a total figure for donors to U of L during that year.

At UK "we probably pay as much attention to the number of donors as we do to the total amount raised, because if your donor base is increasing, obviously the amount of money that you receive is going to continue to grow as well," Mobley said.

The main benefits of private gifts, he said, come in the form of scholarships and endowed professorships that enable the university to recruit and keep outstanding students and faculty members. UK also receives non-monetary gifts, such as farms for agricultural research and art works for the museum, he said.

Centre College, a private school in Danville, ranked eighth among all U.S. institutions in the amount of alumni giving per student during 1994-95, according to the Council for Aid to Education. Centre alumni contributed \$9,142 for each of the school's 950 students.

At IU, alumni are the principal, but not the only, givers. Last year about 55,000 alumni and 22,000 non-alumni gave to the eight-campus IU system, Simic said.

"The reality is that people have to feel a sense of kinship for the institution, a sense that it's providing for society important things," he said.

Performance reviews often ineffective

By TIMOTHY D. SCHELLHARDT
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

If less than 10 percent of your customers judged a product effective, and if seven out of 10 said they were more confused than enlightened by it, you would drop it, right? So, why don't more companies drop their annual job-performance reviews?

Dismissed as a "deadly disease" by W. Edward Deming, the late quality-movement guru, the year-end rite has begun anew for millions of employees and managers. But in almost every major survey, most employees who get job evaluations and most supervisors who give them rate the process a resounding failure.

Performance appraisals are a growing issue in corporate America. As companies shrink their management ranks, many supervisors find they must manage and evaluate larger staffs, and they are overwhelmed. So, companies are spending many millions of dollars annually to overhaul performance-review systems.

Theoretically, a performance review should benefit both employee and employer. Its aims: to inform workers of their strengths and weaknesses on the job, tell them how to improve and lay out career-development options, and to give supervisors a chance to underscore the company's business goals and show how the employee fits into them.

"Most of the time, it's just a ritual that managers go through," says Winston Connor, recently retired vice president of human resources at Huntsman Chemical Corp. in Salt Lake City. "They pull out last year's review, update it and do it quickly."

NKU 'way out in front' in seeking local input

By ANGIE MUHS

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS —

Northern Kentucky University is getting a once-over from hundreds of pairs of eyes.

One of interim President Jack Moreland's first projects is the NKU Partnership, which invited people from surrounding communities to help study every department at the college. About 700 people volunteered.

The volunteers will be divided into committees that will write three-page reports about more than 70 departments. The reports will then be compiled into a briefing book for the new president.

A public forum this month also attracted more than 400 people, who spoke out on issues ranging from the library to computers to athletic facilities.

The project might serve as a model for other colleges to follow, especially with Gov. Paul Patton calling for colleges to reform themselves, he said.

The partnership's co-chairman, Bob Sexton, said he sees the effort as a way for people to stay involved with the university even after the formal process ends.

"I think Northern is way out in front on this one," said Sexton, the executive director of the Prichard Committee on Academic Excellence.

Some faculty members were uncomfortable with the idea at first, said J. Michael Thomson, the faculty regent.

"There was a little leeriness because this was an unknown," he said. "I think some faculty were wondering whether this was a substantive thing, or something for political show."

But Thomson said he thinks most faculty members now favor the project, after having had a chance to work with the teams.

"It seems to have been a generally positive experience so far," he said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY. ■ SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1996

Interim president finds culture clash at NKU

By Angie Muhs

HERALD-LEADER EDUCATION WRITER

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS — Jack Moreland knows that he's already made plenty of people mad in his short time running Northern Kentucky University.

Frankly, he says, it doesn't really bother him.

Instead, Moreland says, it would bother him more if he wasn't stirring things up.

"I think the worst thing people could say about me would be that he sat on his hands and didn't try to do something," he said in an interview last week.

Nobody is making that accusation about Moreland, who has been Northern's interim president since July.

Instead, both supporters and detractors say, Moreland has come in pushing sweeping changes and questioning how higher education does business.

Shaking things up is nothing new for Moreland, who was one of the school superintendents who sued the state in the court case that led to the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act.

But this time, Moreland — who is on leave from being superintendent of the Dayton Independent Schools district — is at the heart of a culture clash with academia.

"He's an action person, and universities are getting-ready places," said Bob Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence. "In school systems, the superintendent has more direct authority, and in universities, it's not like that."

Moreland, 50, himself acknowledges that his haste to push new ideas has ruffled some faculty feathers.

"I'm one of those guys who sees an objective that needs to be worked on, and I go to it," he said.

'Had to be an outsider'

Moreland was hired by the Northern board to serve as interim president after Leon Boothe, who had been the university's longest-serving president, stepped down in June.

From the start, his appointment was controversial.

Faculty members thought the hiring process had been conducted too secretly.

Also, unlike most people in academia, Moreland doesn't have a doctorate.

And even though Moreland had been superintendent at Dayton for 18 years, he had no higher-education experience.

The Dayton school district has an elementary school and a high school, with about 1,350 students. Its budget is about \$7.4 million.

Northern, by contrast, is about 10 times bigger. It has about 11,500 students — the fifth-biggest among the eight public state universities. This year, it had a \$70.7 million budget.

Moreland's lack of higher-education experience didn't sit well with some Northern professors, said J. Michael Thomson, the facul-

"There are some faculty who just don't think a K-12 superintendent should be running a state regional university," said Thomson, an associate professor of political science.

But Moreland, who grew up in Bracken County, had connections at Northern, throughout the region, and in Frankfort because of his work as a school superintendent, said Alice Sparks, who was NKU's board chairman when Moreland was hired.

Sparks said she wanted Moreland because she had admired his work in fighting for KERA and was convinced Northern needed someone who could bring change.

"I felt very strongly it had to be an outsider, because anyone inside, there's just too much politics," Sparks said. "I knew he understood reform, and I had heard loud and clear what Governor Patton said about reform in post-secondary education."

An agent for change

Moreland said he's taken that mandate for change and channeled it into three main areas.

He's pushed a program, the NKU Partnerships, that set up teams of outside business and community leaders to review every campus department.

Moreland also backed the controversial idea of starting a football team, and pushed for changes in campus computers.

Thomson, the faculty regent, said Moreland has been forthright and open with faculty members and staff. He's also one of the first people to arrive at work — via his Ford pickup, rather than a university-owned sedan — and one of the last to leave, he said.

"With Jack, what you see is what you get," he said. "He doesn't separate people into 'we' and 'they', and then avoid the 'theys.'"

Still, the football issue has been one that even Moreland acknowledges has met with skepticism. Statewide, several faculty and education groups have questioned whether colleges should be allowing the large budget deficits that such programs usually run. Adding football, they say, might only make that worse.

Moreland dismissed that concern, arguing that a football program would improve student campus life without necessarily hurting academics. He and the committee studying the issue say NKU could cover the cost of the program — and perhaps even make a little money — by charging students a \$20 fee each semester, and through ticket and advertising sales.

But the computer issue, perhaps, best illustrates the culture clash. Moreland, after hearing a presentation at an academic seminar about Apple Computers' business problems, proposed that NKU

buy Intel computers instead of Apple Macintoshes as part of its \$2.3 million technology initiative.

Reaction from faculty members — some of whom had spent five to seven years developing software and course materials on Macs — was swift and angry.

"We had a faculty meeting with about 100 people there, and they were all pretty mad at me," Moreland said.

What bothered them — even more than the computer question — was the feeling that Moreland had tried to act without consulting their opinions, said Carrie McCoy, the faculty senate president.

"Our concern is that some things are moving ahead too rapidly," said McCoy, an associate professor of nursing.

Moreland said he thought faculty members had made some good points about the computers debate and he realized he did need their input.

But he added he still thinks some things could move more quickly.

"If you study an issue long enough, it'll go away because it becomes an obsolete issue," he said.

Permanent job no option

Earlier this fall, the Northern board publicly voted that Moreland, as interim president, wouldn't be a candidate for the full-time job.

The university has begun advertising for a permanent president, and has set Dec. 24 as a deadline for applications. The new president could be hired by April and would probably start July 1.

Moreland, who went from being a high school chemistry teacher to superintendent in just four years, said he's not sure what will happen after he leaves NKU.

His contract with the Dayton school district expires in the year 2000, but he noted that he's eligible for retirement next year, too.

"My intention today is to honor that contract I currently have," he said. "But I'd be less than honest with you if I didn't say that having been in education for 27 years, that it might be nice to do other things."

KSU intervention correct

Gov. Paul Patton was entirely correct to take an interest in problems at Kentucky State University.

∴ In a letter to Council on Higher Education Chairman Leonard Hardin, Patton cited recent allegations about "living conditions, campus violence and campus management" that were made by students at a KSU Board of Regents meeting last month.

∴ Patton said those allegations "must be addressed without delay."

∴ So the council's Committee on Equal Opportunities will join the KSU regents in an investigation. Patton asked that recommendations be made about correcting any problems found at the university.

∴ Patton surely is chiefly concerned with the fact that KSU's enrollment this year has plummeted by nearly 10 percent over the 1995 enrollment. Complaining students at the Board of Regents meeting claimed the campus living conditions, harassment by campus police and poor management of the university in general are the reasons so many students failed to return to KSU this year.

∴ Indeed, contrary to an angry as-

sertion by KSU President Mary L. Smith at the council meeting (two weeks ago) that KSU was being singled out for gubernatorial scrutiny, Patton would have had every reason to seek an investigation if the enrollment at any of the state's seven other universities had dropped so precipitously.

Smith contends many of the students' complaints about campus living conditions and police harassment already have been addressed and resolved. If there is a management problem at KSU, however, which allows conditions to deteriorate to the point that students go to regents with their complaints, Smith, the Board of Regents and the Council on Higher Education need to know about it.

Otherwise, we're fearful that a couple of hundred more KSU students will be buying one-way tickets home when classes end next year.

—The State Journal
(Frankfort)

These excerpted editorials from other Kentucky newspapers do not necessarily reflect the viewpoint of the Herald-Leader.

Why football for NKU?

The kickoffs in the air. Now, the wait. Is Northern Kentucky University in any position to score by starting up a football program?

We'll see.

With (the recent) unveiling of a black-and-gold helmet with a white Norse logo, a football program at NKU could be just two years away. An 11-member committee announced its endorsement for a Division II, non-scholarship program with 100 players. With approval of the NKU Board of Regents, a head coach could be hired in the spring of 1997 and the first season could begin in 1998.

But questions abound, and with no easy answers.

Most curious is the timing. Why start a football program now, after so many years of resisting it?

It seems strange at best, ill-advised at worst, to sink money and resources into a non-scholarship football program just as NKU basketball has risen to new heights. The team made it to the NCAA Division II national championship game last year and is ranked No. 2 this year. Tickets to home games are getting tough to come by, mostly because the team plays in a gym that seats only 1,800.

But instead of investing in the

whose future is dubious at best. Without scholarship players, it's unlikely NKU football will be competitive, and programs that aren't competitive don't get much financial support.

A fumbled football program could be a real drain. Existing athletic programs, especially women's sports, already subsist on little. There's also the gender-equity issue. Where are equal opportunities for women if the men are getting 100 new positions to try out for?

Last, but certainly not least, are academic issues. When NKU began talking in earnest earlier this year about a football program, staffers' raises were put on hold. They've since gotten cost-of-living raises, but what about next time?

The \$308,000 needed to start football at NKU — a much more agreeable figure than the initial estimate of \$1 million — will come from fundraising and a student fee.

It's true that football could bring attention to the university, increase student enrollment and improve school spirit. But at what cost?

Kentucky taxpayers deserve answers to all these questions — and another very important one, too: If NKU football fumbles, will the ball fall into the taxpayers' lap?

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MSU ARCHIVES

MSU Clip Sheet

A sample of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY UPO BOX 1100 MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 606-783-2030

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky, Monday November 25, 1996

Words of praise

Generous gifts help community college exceed its fund-raising goal

One of the legacies of former Ashland Community College President Charles Dassance will be the amazing success in fund-raising the two-year college enjoyed during Dassance's five years in Ashland.

About the time Dassance was leaving Ashland to become president of Central Florida Community College, it was announced that ACC's Partners in Pride campaign had exceeded its \$2 million goal.

Much of the success of the campaign came in the form of large gifts that previously had been announced:

➤\$235,000 from the Mansbach Foundation for a scholarship endowment honoring Mansbach Metal Co. founders Joseph and Sylvia Mansbach and \$15,000 for the Libby Walthall Reading Room in the ACC library.

➤\$200,000 from the Ashland Inc. Foundation, with \$100,000 being used to endow a scholarship/talent fund and the rest to be used to

endow the Center for Workplace Quality.

➤\$250,000 from King's Daughters' Medical Center for professional faculty and staff development.

➤\$800,000 in property, appraised at replacement value, from Ashland attorney and CPA Harold Kelley and his late wife, Ruie.

In addition to these large gifts, industries, businesses and individuals made smaller donations to put the fund-raising effort over the top.

The success of the Partners in Pride campaign is a credit to its honorary chairman, Ashland Inc. President and Chief Executive Officer Paul Chellgren; campaign co-chairmen John H. Mays and Robert C. Ball; and committee members. It also speaks highly of the broad base of support ACC enjoys in this community.

The private gifts will be matched with dollars from the state and students to help ACC continue to play an important role in the educational life of this community.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.

■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1996

■ RICHMOND

EKU student paper wins award: Eastern Kentucky University's weekly newspaper, The Eastern Progress, was awarded a national Pacemaker this past weekend in Orlando. Winners were selected by the Associated Collegiate Press and the Newspaper Association of America Foundation. Ten non-daily collegiate newspapers were selected from 20 finalists. The award was based on the 1995-96 academic year when Don Perry, of Whitley City, was Progress editor. It is the third national Pacemaker the Progress has won. The paper has been a finalist six times since 1987. The Pacemaker is awarded based on coverage and content, quality of writing and reporting, design, photography, art, graphics and opinion page.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.

■ TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1996

More money for U of L: Donations to the University of Louisville amounted to more than \$25 million during 1995-96, the largest annual total in the school's history. The figure, which includes gifts and endowments, represents a 16 percent increase over the 1994-95 total of \$21.6 million. Over the past three years, private donations have grown by 47 percent. Margaret Bromley, spokeswoman for the development office, said publicity about the university's accomplishments has helped. "The university has been getting a lot more recognition within the academic community and the medical community," and that tends to make alumni and other donors more open-handed, she said.